The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5712 —VOL. XXXVII. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

At her residence, Post Office Stores, Queanbeyan, on Thursday, the 28th instant, Mrs. J. J. Wright, of a son.

On Sunday, the 31st ultime, at Ellerslie, Mrs. Edward Rogers of a son.

DEATHS.

At his residence, 498, George-street, Haymarket, on the 1st September, 1856, Henry Trickett, one of England's best of sons, in the 54th year of his age.

At the residence of his brother, Jugiong, on Tuesday, the 26th August, in the 43rd year of his age, Mr. Daniel Sheahan, after a long illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, deservedly esteemed and much regretted by a large circle of relations and friends.

On the 2nd instant, at her parents' residence, Redfern, Eugenie Ann Chariett, in the third year of her age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes.

WATERVIEW STEAM FERRY. — At the hours from the Dry Dock, and half-hours from the Phœnix Wharf; calling at Looke's Wharf, Balmain.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH, TO-MORROW.—Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Manly, 12 noon, and 5 p.m.; calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—From Sydney at 9, 1, and 4. From Parramatta at 8, 11, and 4; calling at Ryde, Hunter's Hill, &c. An extra leaves Ryde, at a quarter before 8 in the morning, returning from Sydney, at 6 p.m.

Phœnix Wharf, 1st September.

STEAM TO SHOALHAVEN direct. — The WILLIAM IV., THIS NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. Fares as usual.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, AND SHOALHAVEN.—The VICTORIA, TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock; returning on SATURDAY, from Greenwell Point at 9 a.m., Kiama at 12 noon, and Wollongong at 3 p.m. Fares at the very lowest rates. Return tickets, in force for ten days, are available for the Illawarra also.

STEAM CONVEYANCE to the Rocky River Diggings. The GRAFTON Steamer, for Clarence River, presents a favorable opportunity of proceeding to these diggings by way of Grafton, which route shortens the distance about 100 miles, and will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September at 8 p.m.

Diggers in parties, having horses, drays, or stores for shipment, will be specially treated with on application to KIRCHNER and CO., agents, 1, Wynyard-street.

STEAM to CLARENCE RIVER. — The steamer GRAFTON, 100 horse-power, Captain WISEMAN, will leave the Grafton Wharf, for Clarence River, on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd September, at 8 p.m. KIRCHNER and CO., agents, 1, Wynyard-street.

STEAM TO CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAMS' RIVER.—The WILLIAMS, G. BARNES, will leave the Company's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, with goods and passengers for the above district.

TILMOUTH P. DYE, Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. 2nd September, 1856.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, J. BARNES, for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock. The PATERSON, TO-MORROW MORNING.

TILMOUTH P. DYE, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. September 3rd, 1856.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—

COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, THIS NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.

WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 3.

WONGA WONGA, to EDEN, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 3.

WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, at 8.

TAMAR, to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY EVENING, at 8.

BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN. — The steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on SATURDAY, the 6th September, at 3 p.m.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

FOR PORT STEPHENS, Pumpkin Point, near Stroud, —The schooner POLLY HOPKINS, Captain BELITHER, will be despatched from the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, on THURSDAY, 4th instant. Goods will be received until noon on the day of sailing. Freight payable in advance.

JOHN P. RIDLEY, agent.

A. A. Company's Office, Church-hill, 2nd September, 1856.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The BONNIE DOON is now loading at Towns' Wharf, and will be despatched immediately. Goods intended for IPSWICH will be forwarded on, as usual, by the river steamer BREADALBANE.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

KETCH LIGHTNING for the MANNING RIVER.—Will sail as above on THURSDAY NEXT.

For freight or passage apply on board; or, to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS.—The fine clipper brigantine COQUETTE. This vessel has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The first-class clipper barque MONARCH, GEORGE KELLY, commander, is now ready to receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf, and will positively sail on SATURDAY.

This splendid vessel offers unusual inducement to shippers; and as despatch is necessary, a low rate of freight will be accepted.

For freight or passage, apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Philip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

ELIZABETH ANN, for MELBOURNE WHARF, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to pass entries and send in bills of lading for signature, to enable the vessel to get away on the following morning.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF. — The fast-sailing schooner LOUISA, 59 tons register, EVANS, master, has her dead weight ready to go on board, will be despatched immediately.

For freight, &c., apply to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 152, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine barque TARBERT CASTLE, 187 tons, SPAIN, master, will sail for the above port in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Philip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE Wharf direct.—The regular trader CAROLINE, C. SMITH, master, now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, has room for only a few tons light freight, for which or passage, immediate application is requested to MOLISON and BLACK.

LIZZIE WEBBER, for LAUNCESTON, first fair wind.—The packet-brig LIZZIE WEBBER, M'KINLAY, commander, alongside Circular Wharf, has room for a few tons light freight, if shipped at once.

Freight	£2	0	0
Cabin passage	9	9	0
Steerage passage	5	5	0

For freight or passage apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, George-street.

Sydney, 3rd September, 1856.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—Will sail on TUESDAY next, the well-known packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, T. T. BROWN, commander. This vessel having the major portion of her cargo engaged, will positively sail as above.

For freight or passage early application is necessary, to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf, Windmill-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The regular trader SPORTING LASS, Captain CELLUM, being under engagement to sail again in a few days, offers a favourable and speedy opportunity to shippers and passengers.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, at the Maitland Wharf, foot of Market-street; to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON Direct.—A regular trader. The fine fast-sailing schooner CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, the 6th September. Has very superior cabin, intermediate, and steerage accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The A1 British-built brig MOUNTAIN MAID, now lying at Moore's Wharf, having most of her cargo already engaged, will sail for the above ports on or about SATURDAY NEXT, 6th September.

For freight or passage application to be made on board; or to J. J. PEACOCK, Millers' Point.

WANTED, to Charter an A1 vessel of 250 to 350 tons. R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The A1 fast sailing schooner VALENTINE HELLICAR, WISHART, master, now loading at the Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street), has all her dead weight engaged, and wanting only a few tons of light freight to fill up with; will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR TONGATABOO, and NAVIGATOR ISLANDS. —A first-class vessel will be despatched for the above places in about ten days.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

THAMES, for SINGAPORE.—Eligible Opportunity for Specie.—The fine British A1 brig THAMES, 300 tons burthen, G. A. GRIFFITHS, commander, has room for a few tons light freight, if shipped this day; sails positively on SATURDAY, at daylight. Room for one cabin passenger. Specie taken at half per cent.

Apply to Captain GRIFFITHS; or HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 2nd September, 1856.

FOR HONGKONG.—The full American clipper ship ALEXANDER, 900 tons, WILLIAM HOLWAY, commander, will leave for the above port about the 20th September.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

Counting-house, 213, George-street, August 30th, 1856.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS only.—For LONDON.—The fine first-class frigate built ship SCOTIA, 778 tons register, J. R. BROWN, commander, now only requires wool to fill up, which will be received at Marsden and Company's wool shed, or at the Circular Quay, as may suit the convenience of shippers. To passengers this vessel offers great inducement, having been fitted up for the East India passenger trade, in which she is well known. Has a full poop and roomy state rooms superior to any ship on the berth. Will take a few intermediate and steerage passengers, for whom there is good accommodation, and a liberal dietary scale.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON. — The fine ship PRIMULA, A1 for 13 years, 536 tons, W. COLLINS, commander, has only room disengaged for about 150 bales wool, and will sail in a few days. Three poop cabins vacant.

Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to G. A. LLOYD and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE.

2nd September, 1856.

FOR LONDON direct.—The well known clipper barque HELEN BAIRD, A 1, 440 tons, HENRY WYETH, commander. Is now receiving cargo, and has nearly her dead weight engaged. This vessel will not wait for the new clip, but be despatched as quickly as possible.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The first-class Aberdeen Clipper Ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, WILLIAM EDWARD, commander, is discharging at the Circular Wharf, and will receive cargo in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to Captain EDWARD on board, to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, or S. D. GORDON.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS. — FOR LONDON direct.—To succeed the KENT, to sail on or about the 7th of September.—The TRUE BRITON, A1 at Lloyd's, 1000 tons, E. A. REYNELL, commander. This magnificent clipper-built ship, forming one of that class of merchant frigates belonging to Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Sons, of Blackwall, will sail on the 7th of September, for the above port.

The commodious character of her first-class accommodation, cannot fail to maintain a place for her in the estimation of the public not inferior to that occupied by other "Blackwall Liners." Her spacious maindeck furnishes an ample promenade for second and third cabin passengers—and combines, in every respect, all those comforts and conveniences for which Messrs. Wigram's ships are ever so justly celebrated. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

Cabin passage, including wines, beer, and spirits	£84	0	0
Second cabin	£35	0	0
Third ditto	£25	0	0

For plans of accommodation, and second and third cabin dietary scales, apply to Messrs. W. P. WHITE and CO., Wharf, Melbourne; or in Sydney, to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 152, George-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.—The celebrated clipper ship RED JACKET, 2300 tons register, M. B. O'HALLORAN, master, will sail from MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL on or about the middle of September. This favorite clipper ship is well-known for her short passages and the elegance and comfort of her accommodations. Captain O'Halloran's kindness and attention to his passengers, has always been such as to meet with the entire approbation of those who have been fortunate enough to sail with him.

For freight or passage, and every information connected with the White Star Line of Packets, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

FOR SALE.—The fine clipper brig CITY OF SYDNEY, 106 tons register, built by Russell, of Pyrmont, copper and copper-fastened, well found in boats, anchors, chains, sails, standing and running gear, and stores of all description; carries a large cargo and sails well.

For further particulars apply to Captain HENDERSON, on board, in Darling Harbour; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR SALE, the fore and aft Schooner TRAVELLER, nearly new, carries 28 tons, with a very small draught of water, in perfect sea-going condition, now lying at the Market wharf for inspection. Apply to J. WAKELY, Bull and Mouth Hotel, Pitt and Market streets.

FOR SALE, three Long Boats, are each 8, 9, and 10 tons, and three hundred Ash Oars. E. BYRNE, 71, Sussex-street.

WANTED TO CHARTER, one or two Vessels, of from 50 to 70 tons, of light draught of water, to proceed at once to the southward. Freight, £2 per ton.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

ALEXANDER, from SAN FRANCISCO.—Captain HOLWAY and owners of the ship ALEXANDER, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of that vessel in this port. GEORGE A. LLOYD, and CO., agents.

BARQUE MARIA SOMES, from LONDON.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass their Customhouse Entries immediately for Lambs' Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge of the vessel will be entered, landed, and stored at the consignees' risk and expense. L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

BARQUE BERMONDSEY.—Consignees are requested to pass entries immediately for Botts' Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge of the vessel, and for which entries have not been passed, will be landed and stored at the expense and risk of the consignees. R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

A. S. N. CO.'S PATENT SLIP DOCK and Ship repairing Yard Pyrmont, Sydney.—Vessels of any tonnage can be repaired at the above establishment, which is now in full operation, and where a large assortment of timber, masts, spars, and other material is kept on hand. The works are under the immediate superintendence of Mr. James Scott, patentee of the Slip and a practical shipwright. First-class carpenters and other tradesmen are employed for the expeditious execution of repairs in a tradesmanlike manner.

The scale of charges, which are moderate, may be obtained on application to Mr. Scott, at the Slip, or to the undersigned.

A. S. N. Co., JAMES PATERSON, manager.

NOTICE to MERCHANTS and SHIPOWNERS.—The Proprietors of the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, now take vessels on their slip at one-half of their former rates. Work done with despatch. Copper, metal, felt, and all kinds of materials for Ship-building, always on hand.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE, for the month, sold everywhere. 44, King-street East.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. —Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Australian Mutual Provident Society for the purpose of considering and settling the draft of a "Bill to Incorporate the Australian Mutual Provident Society," will be held in the Society's Offices, on THURSDAY, the fourth day of September, 1856, at 2 o'clock, in the AFTERNOON, in pursuance of a resolution of a Special General Meeting held on the twenty-fifth day of July last past.

It having been found quite impossible to prepare the draft of the proposed Act in time for this meeting, it is intended to move an adjournment for a few weeks to enable it to be completed, and a copy to be sent to each member in terms of the resolution of the former meeting.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT THOMSON, sec.

Australian Mutual Provident Society's Offices, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street. September 2, 1856.

FITZ ROY IRON AND COAL MINING COMPANY.—The committee appointed by the shareholders to examine the Company's accounts having been obstructed in their investigations by two of the Directors, do hereby require the attendance of the shareholders at the office of the Company, 212, George-street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to give the Committee directions how they are to proceed.

By order of the Committee,

B. C. RODD, Chairman.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR

KILFINAN, Scotland.—NORMAN KER[illegible]—write to your sister Mary, 99, GORDON, [illegible]TCH, and CO., Melbourne.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. Under the management and musical direction of MR. PACKER.

CONCERTS FOR THE MILLION. On THURSDAY EVENING, September 4th, 1856, will be presented, a Grand Entertainment of SACRED VOCAL MUSIC, comprising selections from Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and various other eminent composers; and on which occasion, by desire, will be repeated "The Heavens are telling," from the Creation; and the magnificent "Hallelujah," from the Messiah.

Mr. Packer will preside at the splendid new organ.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Under the direction and management of Mr. A. Torning.—Continued success.—Eighteenth night of the people's favourite Actress, Mdlle. MARIE DURET, who will appear for the second time in Sydney in her celebrated impersonation of CYNTHIA, the Italian Zingara, in Rockstone's beautiful creation of the FLOWERS OF THE FOREST! A romantic Drama, in three acts, describing the wild characteristics of a Gipsey life. THIS EVENING, Wednesday, September 3rd, the performances will commence with the romantic Drama of THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST, a Gipsy Story. Alfred, Mr. T. S. Bellair; Cheap John, Mr. Bruton; Ishmael, the Wolf, Mr. Holloway; Cynthia, a Zingara, and Daughter of Ishmael, Mdlle. Marie Duret; Lemuel, Miss Warde; Starlight Bess, Mrs. Torning. To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled LOCKED UP WITH A LADY. Peter Brown, Mr. T. S. Bellair; Mary Markham, Miss Warde.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Benefit of Mdle. DURET, when will be produced two New Dramas, "QUEEN OF THE ABRUZZI," and "THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH."

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the management of Messrs. Craven and Stephens.—Last appearance but three of Miss A. M. QUINN and Mr. J. H. VINSON.—Last night of the beautiful dramatic story of EVA, the evening's entertainments being under the patronage of the principal Schools of Sydney and the vicinity.—THIS EVENING, Wednesday, September 3rd, the performances will commence with Mr. Frank Fowler's adaptation of Mrs. B. Stowe's novel, entitled EVA; or, LEAVES FROM UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. George Harris (a Creole slave), Mr. H. T. Craven; Drover John (a Kentuckian), Mr. Lambert; Uncle Tom, Mr. J. H. Vinson; Penetrate Partyside, Mr. W. H. Stevens; Eva, Miss A. M. QUINN; Topsy, Mrs. H. T. Craven. —To conclude with the celebrated Petite Comedy, entitled NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING. Tom Dribbles, Mr. W. H. Stephens; Man, the good for nothing, Miss A. M. QUINN.—On FRIDAY, a variety of entertainments, for the benefit of Miss A. M. QUINN.—Musical Conductor, M. Winterbottom. Leader, M. Charles Eigenschenck. Half-price at 9. Seats and Boxes can be secured on application at the Theatre, between 11 and 4 o'clock.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE.— Miss A. M. QUINN'S BENEFIT. FRIDAY EVENING, September 5, 1856. Under the patronage of THE JEWISH CHILDREN of Sydney and its vicinity.

THREE THEATRES!!—Talent was not given to rust in us unused. SHYLOCK, come forth!

CONCERT HALL, ROYAL HOTEL.—Unprecedented Combination of Talent.—Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, September 3rd, given by

Madame CLARISSE CAILLY,
Assisted by
MISKA HAUSER,
Mr. E. BOULANGER,
And by the kind permission of Messrs. Stephens and Craven,
M. WINTERBOTTOM,
Conductor—Mr. W. STANLEY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Cavatina—Opera Betly ..... Donizetti
Madame CLARISSE CAILLY.

Solo bassoon—Una voce poco fa ..... Rossini
M. WINTERBOTTOM.

Solo piano—Fantasia de Concert sur des motives de Lucrecia Borgia (first time) ..... Boulanger
Mr. EDWARD BOULANGER.

Grand aria and scena—"Ah, hope deserts me" (Robert le Diable) ..... Meyerbeer
Madame CLARISSE CAILLY.

Violin solo—On air from the opera of Lucia di Lammermoor, composed and executed by
MISKA HAUSER.

PART II.

Allegro and rondo finale (Sonnambula) ..... Bellini
Madame CLARISSE CAILLY.

Solo piano—Etude, Impromptu (first time) ..... F. Chopin
Mr. EDWARD BOULANGER.

Rode's variations ..... Rode
Madame CLARISSE CAILLY.

Solo, bassoon—L'Echo ..... Winterbottom
M. WINTERBOTTOM.

Violin solo—Andante Spianato, and the Carnival of Venice, executed by
MISKA HAUSER.

Casta Diva—Norma ..... Bellini
Madame CLARISSE CAILLY.

Admission, 5s.; reserved seats, 7s. 6d.

Seats can be secured on application to Messrs. Paisey and Fryer with ticket bearing corresponding number to those on the chairs.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Johnson, Allis, Woolcott and Clarke, Mader, and at the Royal Hotel.

Doors open at half-past seven, concert to commence at eight o'clock.

THE MONSTER EXHIBITION of FIREWORKS postponed, on account of the weather on Monday last, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, 4th September, weather permitting.

NOTICE TO BAKERS.—A special Meeting will take on SATURDAY, September the 6th, at the John Bull, King-street. Members are requested to attend.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. — The Monthly General Meeting of members will be held here on THURSDAY next, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. ALEXANDER THOMSON, secretary. Exchange Rooms, 2nd September, 1856.

FREEMASONRY.—At a meeting of the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the Sydney Lodges, under the English Constitution, held at the Freemasons' Hall, on MONDAY, the 1st instant, it was unanimously resolved that a dinner be given at the Hall on the occasion of the installation of Brother Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbes, Bart., as Provincial Grand Master of New South Wales, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant. Applications for tickets to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, at the Hall, York-street, on or before SATURDAY next after which none will be issued. SYDNEY C. BURT, Hon. Sec.

FREEMASONRY.—Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales.—A Special Meeting of this Lodge will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, 162, York-street, on TUESDAY, 9th September, at NOON precisely, for the purpose of installing Br. Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbes, Bart., as Provincial Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons in New South Wales, at which meeting the officers and members of this lodge are requested to attend punctually. Members also of all Lodges under the English Constitution are likewise invited to be present. H. P. COLES, Provincial Grand Secretary.

CITY ELECTION.—Dr. DUIGAN will address the independent Electors at the Hustings THIS DAY.

Electors of Sydney,—Dr. Duigan will teach the Bunch to respect the Irish. Dr. D. will instruct them in not Bunch, but Galway, practice. Irishmen, you have at least one of your number to come forward through whom your country's unsullied honour shall be maintained, despite the slanderous Bunch.

Sydney's right and Sydney's might
Shall shine o'er Coalition's blight,
T. R. DUIGAN, M.D., Hyde Park Corner.
Duigan and civil and religious liberty.

COWPER PREMIER.—MARTIN, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Citizen electors. If you consider Mr. James Martin a person to whom you would intrust the functions of the grand jury and attorney-generalship of this colony, you will re-elect Messrs. Cowper and Campbell. If, on the other hand, you are of opinion he would not be in his right place, you must vote against them. There must be no splitting of votes, you are bound to vote for, or vote against the pair. If you return Cowper you elect Martin to all intents and purposes "Attorney-General," and he will be fully justified in declaring, "That the citizens of Sydney had conferred the greatest honor on him, it was in their power to bestow," far greater than electing him one of their representatives. Charles Cowper has been sworn in Colonial Secretary vice Donaldson, James Martin has been sworn in Attorney-General vice Manning, but the confirmation of these appointments is in your hands. If you elect Cowper you also elect Martin, and vice versa. "The Bunch" have prostituted the influence you gave them, to serve their own purposes instead of advancing the true interests of the country. They have proved themselves obstructionists to the progress of Australia, and it is your duty to relieve them from the trust you placed in their hands, which they have so shamefully abused. Reject Cowper and Campbell, and probably the residue of the "Bunch" will look a little to your interests, instead of their own aggrandisement, which with them is paramount to every other consideration.

ONE WHO VOTED FOR "THE BUNCH," BUT WHO NOW VOTES AGAINST THEM.

NOMINATION ON THE RACECOURSE THIS MORNING.—Citizens, the victory of the great battle of Constitutional Liberty is now within our grasp, shall we let it slip after so many years of struggling? No! No! Attend the nomination THIS MORNING, and seal the victory by your presence in favour of the old and tried friends of Civil and Religious Liberty,

CHARLES COWPER and ROBERT CAMPBELL.

ELECTION for SYDNEY.—Electors, Natives of New South Wales, recollect that your fellow countrymen have done their duty; they could not allow their country to be disgraced by abandoning the trust reposed in them by his Excellency the Governor-General. Natives of the colony! will you sanction the absurdity, that there are no men in the country fit to govern but the empty inflated Donaldsons. Come forth now and support a Native Ministry, or for ever hold your peace. Light Blue and the Cornstalk for ever.

COWPER and CAMPBELL'S RE-ELECTION for the City of Sydney.—The Central Committee for securing the return of Messrs. COWPER and CAMPBELL meets daily at the Exchange Hotel, corner of George and Margaret streets, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., where lists of the electors and every information can be obtained. E. J. HAWKESLEY, honorary secretary.

DONALDSON'S PROGRESS REFORMS.

1st. A Committee of Members of the Legislature to inspect the furniture at Government House, with power to condemn the broken chairs.

2nd. A new tax upon the property of every man who dies worth £100, to forfeit £10 to the State out of every £100.

3rd. Taxes upon every tradesman in Sydney by impositions upon the receipt of money.

4th. No change in the sale of land; instead of the land being offered to the hardworking man in small lots of 80 acres, with 5 years' credit, no credit allowed, and the land to be put up in lots of 640 acres.

5th. They refused positively to bring in any bill to give Sydney a fair share of the representation of the country.

These are all the great measures proposed by the Donaldson sham Government before they deserted their posts.

Vote for them who likes. I will not!

AN OLD ELECTOR.

THE FRIENDS and supporters of Dr. DUIGAN will meet at the London Tavern, at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING.

TO THE ELECTORS of the CITY of SYDNEY. —Gentlemen,—My seat in the Legislative Assembly as one of your representatives having become vacant, in consequence of my acceptance of the office of Colonial Secretary, I beg to solicit your votes for my re-election.

The first Ministry appointed under the Constitution Act having resigned, his Excellency the Governor-General called upon me to advise him in reference to their successors. I without hesitation responded to the call, and a Government has been formed which will, I trust, be found equal to the satisfactory performance of the business of the country.

I had invariably declined the offers made to me on former occasions to take office, but I felt that in the present instance my duty to the colony required that I should not refuse to give my aid in carrying out responsible Government, now that after so many years of urgent solicitation it has been conceded to us. Had I done so, the inference might have been drawn that there is not in the colony the means of working Parliamentary Government.

It shall be my earnest endeavour, in the new and important position in which I am now placed, to introduce those useful and salutary reforms so long needed, and which the form of government we now possess, if honestly worked out, will enable us to effect; and I rely with confidence upon your support, by which alone I can be enabled to carry out measures calculated to promote the best interests of the community.

I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

CHARLES COWPER.

Sydney, 26th August, 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS of the CITY of SYDNEY.—Gentlemen,—I little imagined when, at the beginning of the year, I congratulated you and the colony at large on the advent of Responsible Government that I should so soon have occasion again to appeal to you for your suffrages.

The resignation of the Ministry has caused the Crown to seek other advisers, and I have been unexpectedly called upon to join Mr. Cowper as one of the Cabinet. This appeal I could not, consistently with my duty to you as your representative, refuse; and although by that step I have accepted an office of emolument under the Government, I have little fear but that my conduct will meet with your approval, and that you will triumphantly support me in the position I seek at your hands to represent your interests in Parliament.

Further remarks I shall defer for another opportunity; but this I will add, that in this important affair I have been actuated alone by a high feeling to preserve in their integrity the political privileges conferred upon the colony under the New Constitution Act.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Port-street, 26th August, 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS of COOK and WESTMORELAND.—Gentlemen,—Having accepted the office of Attorney-General in the first Constitutional Administration which has been called into existence in this colony, my seat in the Legislative Assembly has become vacant, and I am again a candidate for your suffrages. On the day of nomination I hope to have the honour of making you fully acquainted with the views with which my colleagues and myself have assumed the great responsibilities of office at the present crisis.

I am, gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES MARTIN.

Sydney, 27th August, 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS of the South Riding of the county of Cumberland.—Gentlemen,—I beg to warn you against being misled to my prejudice by an address put forth by Mr. Ryan Brenan, in the daily papers of Saturday last.

From the 3rd paragraph of that letter it might be supposed that I used such highly indecorous expressions as "I will not bow to the decision of the majority of the electors," "You must have me for your representative," "I will tire you out." Be assured that I never uttered such words, nor was I so reported by the Press.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. MORRIS.

Sydney, 1st September, 1856.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North. Non-subscribers admitted by tickets only.

A WIDOW LADY desirous of returning to England, would be glad of the opportunity of attending a family, or of taking charge of children during the voyage, as an equivalent for her passage. The most respectable references can be given, and application made to Messrs. TIDSWELL and WILSON, Merchants, Harrington-street; or to Mr. P. M. STOKES, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

ANY PARTY in want of Lucrative Employment, and possessing £300, may hear of something to meet their views. Address U. V., HERALD Office.

ADVERTISER wishes to collect debts or transact other agency business. He can also manage a set of merchant's books, and is a first-rate general accountant. References of great respectability can be furnished. Address, R. C., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN is desirous of obtaining Board and Residence in a respectable private family. Terms, moderate. Address S. C., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY would be glad to meet with a situation Companion or Lady's Maid. No objection to the country. Address A. H. S., Post Office, Sydney.

A BUSH LABOURER wanted. Enquire at the Crown and Anchor, Newtown, between 8 and 10 o'clock.

A GOVERNESS wanted for three young children. Apply, after four o'clock, at the Office of the Crown Prosecutor, Macquarie-street.

BOOKBINDER WANTED.—Permanent employment to a good hand. Apply to Mr. INGRAM, at Joseph Cook and Co.'s, 219, George-street.

HOUSE WANTED, in the neighbourhood of Darling Point, containing about six or seven rooms, with stable, coach-house, garden, &c. Apply, stating rent, to F. L., Post Office.

LIVERPOOL. — Wanted, a Cottage, or Furnished Lodgings, for three months. Reply to No. 4, HERALD Office.

NINETY-DAY MAIZE wanted, at current rates. MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

NURSE.—Wanted, a respectable middle-aged Female as Nurse. Good reference required. Apply at 48, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

POLL CLERKS who have left their names at the Central Committee Rooms, Exchange Hotel, are requested to call THIS EVENING, at half-past 6 o'clock. E. J. HAWKSLEY, honorary secretary.

SADDLE-HORSE Wanted,—15 hands or under, well-bred and broken. Address, Box 279.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, LYNDHURST.—Wanted an efficient Teacher in the following subjects:—Latin, Greek, French, English, and Arithmetic. Apply at St. Mary's Abbey.

TEN BOY'S WANTED, about twelve or fourteen years of age to act as Messengers for the Election. Apply THIS DAY, at 6 o'clock p.m., at the Exchange Hotel.

SERVANTS FOR UP THE COUNTRY.—There are in the Benevolent Asylum several young women with children who would be glad to accept situations up the country at moderate wages, in families where the child would not be objected to.

It having been found in most cases impossible to obtain situations for these women in town, the committee of the Benevolent Society take this method of bringing the matter under the notice of persons who may be likely to engage them.

All particulars may be obtained upon application at the Asylum, Sydney. GEORGE ALLEN, Hon. Secretary.

Sydney, 22nd August, 1856.

STORE SHEEP.—Wanted, about 10,000 strong healthy Sheep, delivered near Casilis or in the Liverpool Plains district. Applications, stating ages and sexes, and price, will be promptly replied to. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street, Sydney.

THE APPLICATIONS for the appointment of Singing Master for the National Schools in the district of Sydney, have been received; the successful candidate will be apprised of his election at an early date. By order of the Board of National Education. W. C. WILLS, secretary.

TO STOCK HOLDERS.—Wanted to Purchase, from 400 to 500 Head of Horse Stock, deliverable on the Darling, in drafts of not less that 100. Also, 500 Head of Bullocks, from 2 to 4 years old, deliverable also on the Darling. Terms, payment in cash on delivery. Apply to PURKIS and LAMBERT, auctioneers, 262, George-street.

WANTED, for the brig MOUNTAIN MAID,
Chief mate
Two seamen
One cook

WANTED, a Young Woman as Cook and Laundress. Apply to Mrs. CONSETT STEPHEN, 1, Marlborough-place, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a steady honest Man, competent to undertake the management of a farm yard, drive horses, and willing to make himself generally useful. ROBERT COVENY, 102, Market-street.

WANTED, a Farm Servant. Apply to RENWICK, BATE, and CO., 238, George-street.

WANTED, a Young Man as Groom and Messenger. Apply to Mr. RUSSELL, 42, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female as General Servant. Character from last place required. Apply 28, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Woman as Cook and Laundress; also a Housemaid. Characters indispensable. Apply to Mrs. FREDERICK LOGAN, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. ROBSON, 117, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a Governess, a Married Couple, and Two Single Men, for the country. JAMES GARLAND, N. H. R. Co.'s Wharf, Market-street.

WANTED, a Nurse and to make herself generally useful. Apply 11, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Housemaid, competent to assist in laundry work. Apply to Mrs. DE METZ, 22, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, an Agricultural Labourer. Apply to R. WYNNE, Slate Yard, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Apply at No. 8, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at No. 95, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Youth, who has some knowledge of the Grocery business. J. J. SHIRBIN, George-street South, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Billiard-marker. Apply at PERRIER'S Club, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Man as Groom and Coachman. No objection to a married couple. Apply to JOHN RUTTER, Esq., 181, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Furnished Room, by a single man; near Hunter-street preferred. Y. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent person, as General Servant. Mrs. J. JACOBS, George-st., opposite Hunter-st.

WANTED, a Girl, from 12 to 14 years of age. Apply at 29 Palmer-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a situation in a country store. Can produce good testimonials, and write a good hand. Address A. S., Mr. Thompson, hatter, next to Mr. Weekes', George-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. COHEN, 245, George-street.

WANTED, at Petty's Hotel, an experienced Housemaid, with town references, between 9 and 11 a.m.

WANTED, a Barmaid, and a respectable young girl, as nursemaid, 46, Castlereagh-street. C. FISCHER.

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THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

At the present juncture, when the interest taken in the question of the gold resources of the colony is so very great, a few extracts from the official papers relative to the discovery of the precious metal cannot but prove important. We therefore quote some passages from the Reports 6, 7, and 8, of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, printed in England in 1854, and presented to Parliament by command of the Queen, and Report 9, more recently published in the colony.

In his letter to the Colonial Secretary, on the geological structure and auriferous condition of the country, along the upper vastes of the Namoi and Apsley Rivers, dated at Walcha, December 23, 1852, Mr. Clarke says:—

The granite makes its first appearance en masse on the Cockburn River about eight miles from Tamworth; thence I have traced it across the Moombi Creek along the Moombi Range, across the Macdonald, Cowgil Creek, and along the western side of the Dividing Range and further to the west at the back of the ranges heading Moonra and Hall's Creek, and so across Stoney Gully and Carlyle's Gully, and it will be crossed by me in further explorations to the north-west. But having thus fully traced it on three sides of its southern development, I have seen enough of it to discern its connexion with the surrounding formations, to pronounce it younger than the slates at least, and certainly intrusive.

The constituents of some of this granite are quartz, frequently amethystine, black mica in oblique rhombic prisms, hornblende, and albite; the crystals of the latter being of considerable size and impressed both by quartz and mica, as well as by the abundant hornblende which distinguishes the exterior portions of the mass. It is not dike and sides off in great flakes. On the Moombi Ranges there are some considerable "rocking stones," and some of the summits of the subordinate hills are pointed and topped by loose blocks which are partly disintegrated [illegible]. Veins of segregated quartz are not uncommon, some of them expanding into considerable masses; and distinct basaltic dykes of hornblendic granite of the very finest grain, looking like an slate, occasionally traverse the granite from west to east. On the Macdonald the granite becomes less hornblendic, but retains its modular outline and structure, the crystals of albite assuming a fixed direction, as if indicating the line of flow. Segregated patches of hornblendic composition are numerous.

I have already reported the existence of an elvan of granite on Duncan's Creek, and I have since found that a coarser granite becomes somewhat prominent at a little distance. Between the Peel and this locality, I also reported the occurrence of slates bearing quartz; and, therefore, I would extend my conclusions so as to admit that the remarkable transmuting influences that have left such evidences in all that district, may have been connected by the granite, and continued by the subsequent operations of the trap. Since, then, the granite sends out quartz veins, it is not improbable that it has been the source of the silicification of the rocks throughout this tract of country; and the office of the trap eruptions may have been to produce auriferous veins derived from the granite.

In all these respects there is the closest analogy with the granite and associated rocks in the Braidwood country, and in various localities south of the Murrumbidgee. The surface of the granite country in this part of New England is precisely that of the Maneroo and Araluen granites, and, putting together all the phenomena, there is *a priori* a just presumption that, as at Araluen and in the Alpine country, granite is auriferous, so will it be here; and as much of the slaty districts, though full of quartz, are not auriferous in Maneroo and Argyle, and yet to the auriferous quartz does occur there, so in this part of New England similar results may be anticipated.

I now, therefore, will endeavor to show how far these conclusions have been borne out by the facts observed by myself, in these respects.

Gold, undoubtedly, occurs at the head of Ogunbil or Dungowan Creek. Gold occurs also in the Cockburn. I found at a spot where about six persons were established, a little above Brodie's Station, a patch of soil, some feet below the bank of the river, of exactly the same character and constitution as that which furnishes the "dry diggings" at Hanging Rock. It is chiefly a decomposed serpentine impregnated with lime, derived from a spring in the bank, and with this lime some fragments of greenstone from a dyke in the vicinity were mixed. This soil contains gold, as I personally proved. Close to it, the hard siliceous rock was traversed by a vein of quartz in which gold was visible, and from which it was extracted. The direction of this vein was 240°, with a dip of 61° to south-east. As the direction was evident by the prominent summit of a hill lower down the river, and through which I traced a quartz dyke to the granite, I think in this case, at least, the relations of the phenomena are those of cause and effect.

In all the creeks falling into the Cockburn gold is readily procured. Gold in small particles was found to occur on the upper part of the Moombi Creek, in granitic detritus.

Above Bendemeer, and below the junction of the granite with the transmuted rock, scale gold was procured by me at every accessible point which I tried in the river bed.

At Tara, at the junction of Congal Creek, I did not myself wash any soil, but there are persons digging there who obtain it in small quantities.

On Carlyle's Gully Mr. Buchanan, junior, washed in my presence, from the surface of the granite on the creek near his house, gold of a very small rounded form, similar to that which occurs on Rocky River, and which I have denominated Gaapowder Gold from its granulated small appearance. It was also procured from the joints between the nodules of hard granite in the bed of the creek. I feel convinced gold will be found in Stony Creek, a branch of Carlyle's Gully, and on the granitic platform. The drainage falls along little channels like those at the head of Major's Creek. It has been reported to me that it has been found there by a prospector. Mr. Buchanan promised to examine it near the junction in the gully.

At the head of Congai Creek gold occurs in quartz. I found also in quartz running through slate at my camp, on a knoll near a station at the head of Bargeop-Zoom Creek, which is one head of the Apsley. I was drenched with the rain of a severe tempest and could not explore. The adjoining country is covered by quartz.

Gold has been reported to me as found in several places near Walcha; I have been unsuccessful; but on the run of that name (a tract of 100 square miles) I have found such indications as are common: rubies, and sircons, and magnetic iron. In fact, rubies and sircons, and the gems common in gold-fields are found in all parts of the country. The nearest approach to gold is a portion of a quartz vein with auriferous pyrites, which I took from the bed of the Apsley, near Walcha head station. I do not doubt that there is gold on this run, for the whole of the superficial and other phenomena justify the belief; and several persons tell me they have found it. I am not, however, sanguine respecting it, as there is a great similarity in some places to the non-auriferous quartziferous slates of Maneroo.

Near Waterloo, gold has been found in some of the gullies eastward of the Apsley, and one fragment, which I saw, of quartz containing bright gold, was picked up a little above the head station. Gold is also found in Stony Creek, one of the gullies transverse to the Apsley below the second fall, and in Emu Creek, six miles from Waterloo.

At Crobrabald and at Inglebar Creeks, as before mentioned, there is a little gold, and I saw it washed from the surface at the junction of the former with the Namoi. It has been also found in a creek at the back of Surveyor's Creek; and in the latter in the granitic portion.

So far, then, as I have gone, I have found the country generally auriferous in some degree; and I am convinced that the same disposition apparent in its distribution along the Peel and its tributaries is persistent thus far. We may, therefore, anticipate that auriferous veins will be found occasionally distributed amidst the slates and altered rocks; and that there are various auriferous patches amidst others that contain no gold; the success, therefore of the gold-digger must depend upon various contingencies. But I feel sure, that in the granite country there is far more probability of success, for the gunpowder gold of the Rocky River is found more or less all the way to the Cockburn.

I have not mentioned other metals, but such exist, and hereafter I may have an opportunity of reporting upon them.

In his letter to the Colonial Secretary on the geological formation and auriferous character of the country, between the heads of the Macleay and Gwydir Rivers, dated from Armidale, February 14, 1853, Mr. Clarke proceeds to say:—

I do myself the honour of reporting to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, some account of the formation and auriferous character of the country which I have been occupied in exploring since I addressed you from Walcha.

The area in question comprises a section from the falls of the Tiah River, to a few miles north of the Boorolong, and embraces the sources of the Macleay River as far as the Gyra, and the heads of the Gwydir as far as the lowest gold washings on the Uralla or Rocky River.

In the course of my traverses I have crossed "The Dividing Range" at eight different points within the space occupied by it in that area, exclusive of those before mentioned.

I found it composed of granite, and various trappean products, such as basalt, greenstone, porphyritic greenstone, and some porphyry, these having intimate relations with the granite, into which there appears occasionally to be a direct passage, though some of them have, also, risen through the granite at a later period of eruption, and have produced sensible effects upon the granite itself as well as upon the schistose formations which abut upon the granite towards the south east and east.

The exception as to the structure of the granite upon the Gyra consists in its presenting horizontal joint-planes in such succession as to give the appearance of bedding. It is in this locality that the granite has been fissured and rent into gullies, just as the schistose rocks of the Apsley are, further south; and a similar passage, by a succession of falls, is thus furnished to the eastern waters to leap from the table land into the channel of the Macleay, the distinguishing feature of all the sources of that river.

The superficial character of the granite country to the westward is smoothness, the falls to the Gwydir basin being crested by a flat and comparatively low tract, where the granite forms the dividing ridge. The prominent points upon this ridge are all trappean.

Covering the flanks of the granite on the south-east, the schistose beds, previously mentioned in a former report, occupy the principal part of the country from the Tiah to the Gyra. At the falls of the Tiah, the upper portion of these beds is soft and light in colour, but below, they pass into a more compact and rock of bluish grey colour, putting on the character of roofing slate. The Tiah river here discharges itself into a deep channel, of more bold and picturesque character than distinguishes the falls of the Apsley, Stony Creek, &c., the waters being discharged over the edges of strata, the planes of dip of which are inclined inwards towards the descent of the river, at an angle of 30 degrees. This dip is, probably, the result of the outburst of the trappean rocks in advance towards the coast. Thin veins of quartz traverse these schistose beds.

These beds become harder and more siliceous, and are distinguished by broad bands of quartz along the Tiara, Wilson's Creek, and Stony Creek, and form the southern part of that schistose quartziferous tract, which commences on Bergen-op-Zoom and passes by Walcha to Ohio Creek and Salisbury Plains, and which appears at intervals as far as the Gyra and Tilbuster Creek.

These quartz bands are charged with masses of arsenical pyrites, and white iron pyrites, especially on Wilson's Creek, where it had been found by a shepherd, who pretended to have reduced what he found into an alleged ore of silver. To ascertain the truth of the statement of the alleged occurrence of silver, I was induced to make a two days' journey; I found no other metal in those ranges but the mispickel, some iron, and a small quantity of gold. The metal which was considered silver is tin.

The report was of similar kind to that which assigned to the Warrambangle ranges a locality for silver, and to the Mount Wingen Creeks the habitat of quicksilver; in each case the observer being under a false impression as to the nature of the respective metals.

Towards Salisbury, as the quartz bearing schists approach the trap of the Dividing Range, and the siliceous beds present a brecciated character, and also between this creek and Black Nob those schistose beds become hardened and irregularly jointed, putting on the appearance of trap, which is so deceptive at Salisbury, that the hardened breccia appears to be cemented by trap, where it has been attacked by the latter, many parts of the masses that are disturbed by it exhibiting apparently trappean blocks covered by fragments of quartz and cornean.

On the knolls immediately near the Woolshed, and at the entrance to Salisbury Court, this phenomenon may be easily studied; the trap making its appearance in contact with the altered rocks. Where the rock is free from pebbles, the transmuting influence may be traced in the jasperoid hardened grits and slists, which retain in their present form (left bank of Loonda Creek) the distinct indications of their original lamination.

There can be no doubt, at least, that gold in this part of New England is most abundantly found where granite has been disturbed and overflowed by hornblendic trap. This deduction has been confirmed by the testimony of the most intelligent of the observers amongst the gold-washers along the Uralla, with whom I have conversed.

The hills Yattamburrambee (Great Duval), and Toombunyee (Little Duval), exhibit the intimate association of the granite and trappean rocks, the peculiar outline above alluded to, and a position at the head of drainages (running into the Macleay, and forming that river) which I have found to be auriferous. A similar association of granite and trap is also the distinguishing character of the country between the Bundara river and the line joining Boorolong and Ollera, for some distance west of the Dividing Range; and there again we find gold.

In these and many other cases to the northward of the present area, as well as to the westward, there is the same relationship with trap and granite in association with gold, to the general exclusion of auriferous quartz in association with schists, although it is certain from an infinity of circumstances, that the trap is younger than the schistose rocks, for they are transmuted by it.

That quartz veins bearing gold do exist, there is nevertheless reason to believe, even as respects the granite itself; but, as about Major's Creek in the Araluen Field, so along the Rocky River (Uralla) Field, these veins are generally small, and are connected with porphyritic patches, in which there is ferruginous matter, and the quartz appears to have been less segregated. More to the westward there are auriferous quartz veins in schistose beds, in the neighbourhood of the present Bingera Gold Field, as well as in the Macquarie basin; but the quartz beds which are so common in the schistose regions are scarcely ever auriferous; and I am led, by a multiplicity of facts all bearing one way, to conclude that in New South Wales, if any of the auriferous rocks can be considered anomalous, the anomaly is not in the association of gold and granite, which, under certain conditions, is always found to be somewhat auriferous, and generally more so than the schists.

I need do little more to illustrate this fact than mention the Araluen country; that along the Mitta Mitta, and between it and Mount Alexander including the Ovens Gold Field, Moamba, and other tracts in the Maneero district, and along the Alps; all of which exhibit the same superficial features and similar relations between granite and gold, whilst wide and lengthened tracts where quartz beds interpolate schists (and even quartz veins of certain normal directions) reticulating these, are barren. Should it be argued that the gold which is so universally distributed over tracts of granite, circumstanced as I have described, was originally derived from quartz-bearing schists, which have been denuded altogether, with the exception of the fragments yet remaining, in which case the higher tracts of these fragmentary schists ought to be auriferous, if any are so, it must be left to the asserters of that doctrine to show by indubitable proof that such must have been the case. For myself I can only say that, having sought for such instances of auriferous schists, I have never found any immediately over auriferous granite, at high elevations; and I have, over and over again, found granite at nearly all elevations parallel with those of existing unauriferous schists, to be auriferous. In the character of the gold itself there is also a clear proof that it has not always had the same origin in time or the same matrix. Whilst gold derived from veins of quartz in schist appears on divers distinct and remarkable forms, gold found over granite bears a kind of universal character; being granular, fine, and of similar purity, such as well could be supposed to have been once entangled amidst the granular elements of granitic rock. There is little difference in this respect between the gold of the Uralla, of the Araluen, or of the Ovens Gold Field. It is immediately recognized by its features.

Before I proceed further in this part of my subject, it will be necessary to mention that the quartziferous schists are not the highest formations (geologically) in this district.

As in Maneero, not only over granite, but over schists, and, as there, always in association with trap, and occasionally with some form of argillaceous or bog iron (called by some "ironstone") there occur very hardened beds of sandsone and conglomerate and breccia of quartz, which can only be referred to the upper part of the formation (in which some geologists may include the schists), or to a more recent formation characterised by me as of "doubtful age." Associated with these beds are others composed of granular crystals of quartz minutely and closely aggregated, and striped, in the mass, by ferruginous lines, which have resulted, as well as the red soil in which they are found, from the iron set free in the decomposition of basalt.

I believe that no geologist would expect gold to have been derived from such a rock as this, though it may be occasionally entangled in it.

Now, it is most remarkable that all over the tracts in which gold occurs amongst granite, such as the Ovens, the Alps, and New England, the gold is accompanied by a marvellous abundance of rubies, sapphires, and other gems, to the almost total exclusion of magnetic iron (vulgarly called emery), though true emery does occur, whilst in other localities of gold, magnetic iron is a principal indication of that metal. In the New England gold districts, as in the southern districts of granite, the indications are rubies and sapphires.

To show the proportion in which they exist, I mention here the chief produce which I obtained from two pans of earth collected from amidst the granite boulders in Tilbuster Creek, at a depth of about 2 feet below the surface.

Gold	1 grain
Rubies	315 grains
Sapphires	49 grains

There was also much emery, which is a black sapphire, and three or four particles of that peculiar iron known to all gold-diggers.

Another sample, consisting of four pans of earth from the Rocky River, produced, at two feet below the surface,

Gold	15½ grains
Rubies	118 grains

with other matters.

In the Tilbuster Creek detritus occurred one oriental emerald, and one asteriated sapphire.

The Rocky River is a western water; Tilbuster Creek an eastern water.

So abundant are these gems, that they may be procured anywhere in the surface drift of New England, and in the granite tracts, in any quantity, and of all sizes. Most of them are water-worn, in about the same degree as the gold, but I have found some perfect unabraded crystals of the usual octahedron form, which leave no doubt as to their indentity.

My opinion is, for reasons stated above, that these gems have been elaborated in the way mentioned, at the outside of the granite, or at its junction with overlying rocks; and, as constant concomitants of gold in the granitic region, and regarded by the gold washers as the truest indication of that metal, they must be considered as having a derivation from the same geological surfaces.

I know but of one instance in all Australia of the occurrence of these rubies in any sedimentary rock; that is at Kayon, on the Richmond River, where spinel rubies of minute proportions occur abundantly in a fine sandstone of that carboniferous tract; these were, perhaps, derived from the igneous rocks, of which most of the beds in the Richmond district are the re-composed materials.

The next extract is from a letter to the Colonial Secretary, on the geological structure of the western slopes of the highlands of New Zealand, between the summits of the Cordillera and the interior, in the basins of the Gwydir and Macintyre Rivers:—

The geological formations, of which the present area is composed, consist of various granites, porphyries, serpentine, and ordinary trappean products; metamorphic and unchanged slates, quartzites, and limestone; a series of carboniferous deposits, identical with that of the Hunter and Wollondilly basins; and alluvial deposits derived from the preceding, which are either spread locally, and of no considerable thickness, on the slopes of the rocks from which they have been produced, in the bottom of dried lagoons, now forming muddy plains; or, as in the case of the interior, in deep stratified drift, through which the great rivers wind their sluggish way in droughty weather, or in times of flood pour a muddy torrent to the far interior, between banks which they have cut in their passage through the slightly declining country.

It will simplify the description of this region, to arrange the formations under separate heads.

I. GRANITE.—Rocks of this description, apparently of more than one period of emission, have been already described in my former reports. They may be considered as forming a narrow band on the western side of the table land, between Boorolong and Maryland, sometimes cresting the Cordillera, but generally occupying a position subordinate in elevation to the trappean rocks, which form the frequent peaks and platforms, and which have forced their way through the granite or connected porphyry which it has overflowed. At the back of Maryland, the grey granite is flanked by red granite, which also appears in various points between Warwick and Maryland, and between the latter place and the Severn, to the north-west of which line the country is chiefly slate.

The grey granite which is auriferous on the Rocky River is continued down the Bundarra or Gwydir to the neighbourhood of Mount Drummond, and is more or less auriferous throughout.

Granite, also auriferous, occurs about the Dividing Range at Boorolong, and as far as Larrayannar (Sandy Creek); at the heads of Clarendon Creek and Sandy Creek, in both of which I found particles of gold.

Cope's Creek runs through granite, and is also auriferous.

Granite occupies a considerable area at the head of that creek, as at New Valley, and on the Macintyre between the junction of the Querra Creek with that river and Newstead Creek. Paradise Creek also flows in part through granite. In the two last mentioned localities I found no gold, the character of the rock being different to that of the Bundarra.

Granite also occurs in the lower part of Graham's Valley, and at Stonehenge, and Beardy Plains as well as near Dundee, where it is metalliferous, but, so far as I have seen, without gold. A singular grey hornblendic granite occurs about the junction of the main branches of the Severn, at Tarahumbwoan (meeting of the waters), and about Ranger's Valley. [Gold was afterwards reported from Beardy and the Severn.]

Granite appears slightly near Nullamans; at the head of Frazer's Creek; and somewhat to the eastward of the junction of the Severn and Macintyre. Between Ottley's Creek and the latter river, I traversed a wide range of granite, the character of which induced me to think that gold will be found in small quantity in that range. It appears in the low grounds at Banockburn, near the head of Byron Creek, and in the same way at Gurahmin, but rises to some elevation between the latter place and the Macintyre, at Bakkulla. It extends for seventeen or eighteen miles to the northwood of Gurahmin. It is probably connected with the appearance of the same formation between the falls of Cope's Creek and Kaera. The Gwydir there breaks through the ranges in such an abrupt manner, as to render the country impassable. It has, in this respect an analogy with the Snowy River, near Biddi; it is in each case due to the direction of the main joints traversing the rock. A third instance is supplied by the Macintyre, south of Coonabarumbarabe, which traverses for some distance a vertical gorge of granite, giving to the river a character very much in contrast with its usual features. The Mole also flows in part through a gorge of granite. Grey granite occupies portion of the country below the range, east of Terrahihi, between the Wesh-was and Horton's River, and on the latter; and I think may be found in some of the deep defiles which intersect the broken knot of mountains of the Nundawar Range, as between Tyreel and Caroga, on the west side of the former range.

Gold has been reported to me as having been found near Wallanga and at another place near by (Gunyan on the Severn), but I had no time to examine into the truth of the statement. A similar report was made to me respecting the head of Boonai Creek, which flows from a range between Ottley's Creek and Callandoon, and on which there is a conspicuous hill called "Blue Nobby." I am not inclined to think much gold could occur in such a country, except at a great depth below the surface; but eastward of this locality between the Karanla and the Dumaresq there is a bare tract, amidst the dense brigalo scrubs that are frequent in that country, which has induced some keen gold hunters to expect the metal there. The abundance of sandstone and trap in that vicinity forbids any hope of future profitable search. A bare tract is not generally a good indication of a gold-field. I will show another reason further on.

Without going beyond the limits of the present producing field on the Gwydir, I will now mention under what circumstances gold is found there.

It has already been long known that gold has been found near Barraba, Gobbadah, as well as at Triabundi, and in various places in the Namoi country, as near Quirindie and Borah; not to multiply these, I will merely remark, that all the rocks from these localities and others further south, which I have examined, are in conformity with the indications about Bingara; the same serpentines, slates, and other rocks occasionally breaking out.

The extent of likely gold country on the Gwydir is therefore very considerable. And over all this, whether on the ranges, their slopes or side summits, or in the valleys, gold seems to be scattered in the same general way; not occurring as in the granite region in small and regular particles, (except on the outskirts of the field, where I found, by washing, some fine gold in inconsiderable creeks as well as between Bingerah and Cobbadah, towards which I carried the same formations), but in water-worn irregular coarse lumps and rounded fragments of all sizes, which lie upon the surface or just beneath it, and are collected readily after rain by the knife, which at Bingara is a common tool, in consequence of this facility and the difficulty of procuring water.

One piece of gold weighing twenty-six ounces without any admixture of other mineral matter was procured from a creek which had not been much excavated. This gold I saw. The vein from which it was derived must have been very considerable. I measured a piece of ground, excavated on the very surface, of the highest point of what are called "The Dry Diggings," and found it to be 60 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, in all 840 cubic feet. In twenty-seven days three men took from this plot, only 2 feet deep, gold worth £800. Other instances of great success were related to me on competent authority; so that this field must have presented to the first comers great inducements; and I can readily understand that Mr. Commissioner Bligh did not misrepresent, according to such examples, the probable future value of that locality. I have myself seen persons pick up gold from the road side, in Stoddart's Valley, and I found gold myself, at but a little way below the surface. Gold has also been found on the range between the Horton and Bingera, on the range between the mouth of Bingera Creek and Gunerie, and in the alluvium of the Gwydir, near Morullerol. It has also been found in Myall Creek, and in a variety of localities in the neighbourhood of the ranges in which the metal is collected.

Examining carefully into the geological features of the country, I was persuaded that all this gold was derived from veins of quartz, and that it must be of local origin. To say nothing of the improbability that a lump of gold weighing 26 ounces would be carried by any such streams as now exist, under the present conditions of position and dryness of the climate and soil, to a great distance, and it clearly could not come from the higher granite country of the Rocky River, or any part of that region, where the gold is fine, it is not worth conjecturing whether it could have been brought down from the Hanging Rock country, though the similitude of the gold found in the two fields is very great.

In a letter dated Coolambana, County of Stanley, 24th June, 1853, on the geology of the Clarence District, and the adjoining regions, occur the following passages:—

I have now the honour of stating for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that, having completed a double section between the interior and the Dividing Range, in about 29°40 south, after the delay of a week, which was required for the purposes of rest and the completion of my last report, I started to the eastward, and, I am happy to add, successfully accomplishing my intention, carrying, without accident, the same instruments throughout both journeys, which extended in direct distances, to and fro, 334 miles, the mean section being 150 miles in length.

In entering on this duty, I have to express my regret that, owing to the topographical survey of the district under review being yet incomplete, it will not be possible to convey to his Excellency by any authentic chart so clear a reference to some of the localities to be mentioned as I could wish. I must, therefore, introduce the general geographical features which bound and intersect the district, before I proceed to treat of its geological character.

It comprises the basins of the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed; and is bounded to the south by the precipitous broken ranges which separate it from the basin of the Macleay; to the west by the New England table land from the south-eastern spurs of the Ben Lomond Range to the northern termination of the meridional portion of the Cordillera, near Maryland; and thence the northern boundary is Macpherson's Range and its spurs which separate it from Darling Downs and the Moreton Bay districts, and terminate on the coast north of the Tweed.

A few miles east of Ben Lomond rises a very remarkable summit called Mount Mitchell, being a round prominent projection from the table land, of which the base is granite and the summit a reddish decomposing trap.

At the back of Dundee, and still eastward of the head of the Severn, rises in a table land of granite the eastern escarpment of which borders Mann's River, another "Rocky River," which in features, in the structure of the granite through which it flows, and in other characters, is the counterpart of the "Uralla," or "Rocky River," west of Armidale.

There have been, therefore, in this granitic region various modifying forces, and from what has been previously experienced in other similar regions, auriferous indications may be looked for from geological data. It is satisfactory to know that such anticipations have been confirmed by actual trial.

The "Rocky River," on being "prospected," produced fine gunpowder gold, precisely like that of the western Rocky or Uralla, from every pan that was washed along several miles of its course; and in a flat or swamp, called locally Butterlip, between Bergonilla and Dunbarra, there is also a deposit of gold, as well as in other places in the neighbourhood. The only fear is, that the abundance of water may render whatever deposits there may be difficult of access. In the Cataract River there is also a little gold.

Mann's River holds gold, rubies, abundance of sapphires, oriental emeralds, and other minerals.

The creeks forming the Mitchell abound in sapphires, and from the slopes of the mountain and about two feet under the surface almost every pan of earth will produce several particles of what the Uralla diggers call coarse gold. I have before (VIII. p. 4) reported the granite about Mount Mitchell to be auriferous; and I have lately received a communication from a friend, who is an experienced gold seeker, which confirms my statement.

The Boyd River has furnished some good samples of gold of similar character; and Cobb's Creek, which is an affluent of the south arm, has been frequently prospected, and has always produced evidence of the existence of gold.

I am firmly impressed with the conviction that dry diggings exist on the table lands at the heads of these waters, and that such will be found at the head of the "Rocky River," where the features are precisely those of the similar country between Araluen and the Shoalhaven. There is also a spot near Bonnington, not far to the south of Maryland, which seemed to me to be likely to produce a little gold, as the character of the granite changes to that which distinguishes the Rocky Rivers, but as the rain fell in torrents all the time I was in that neighbourhood, I had no opportunity of testing the opinion.

Some of the deep creeks between the Cataract River and the termination of the north and south trend of the granite at Parrot's Gap may also be found auriferous; but if not, there is still evidence sufficient to show that the views I have entertained of the auriferous character of the New England and neighbouring districts, and of the country "north of Ben Lomond" (VII. p. 15) were not chimerical, for from the 32nd to the 29th parallel, I have proved that gold is universally distributed along the summit or on one or other side of the main dividing ranges of the Cordillera; and although in small quantities, the gold has been collected by various adventurers.

In this way, the Clarence River district takes its place as an auriferous district, though the gold is chiefly confined to the granitic portion of the walls by which its basin is surrounded. Gold also occurs near Camelback and on various parts of the northern arm.

The localities indicated above are not, however, the only localities in which granite is found in that district; for it again breaks out, in association with serpentine and metaphoric schists, near the Camelback Mountain (Warran) above and below the junction of the two Arms, and from that point to and beyond the junction of the Rocky River, a little to the north, and to the south of Tabulam; and also at the base of the range between Camira and Mount Double Duke, dividing the counties of Richmond and Clarence, and points of granite show themselves in other localities.

In Baregal Creek a few particles of gold were detected.

It was reported to me that some gold had been found at the head of Camborda Creek: one of my camps was at Kanumbagurree near that spot, but heavy rain fell all that night and part of the next day, and our prospecting operations were too limited to be of any use.

GEORGE THE FOURTH AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—One day, when George the Fourth was talking about his youthful exploits, he mentioned with particular satisfaction, that he had made a body of troops charge down the Devil's Dyke (near Brighton). Upon which the Duke of Wellington merely observed to him, "very steep, sir!"

THE BONDAGE SYSTEM.—An East Lothian farmer, some time ago, when catechising his servants, put to a young woman the question, "What is the house of bondage," and received for answer, "The oot-bye wark." Many similar anecdotes might be given to show how the bondage system is regarded by the young and old of the class that suffer by it.

THE *Bombay Times* mentions that the experiment of a water train has been tried in Bombay. A thousand tons of water a day can, it is said, be brought into the town by railway. This will afford a supply to about 100,000 people, and will greatly relieve the existing scarcity, but there seems to be a difficulty as to how it is to be distributed through the town.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(PAPER FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL).

In the present state of the Australian colonies no subjects, education excepted, are deserving of more immediate and more earnest attention than those which, having reference to the various matters connected with the material wants of individuals and the public, are classified under the general head of "Public Works."

The title is simple, but it is comprehensive; for it includes all those works of construction in which the community may be considered to have a special and peculiar interest, together with many others in which public and private interests may be combined in various proportions. In order, however, to form some idea of the comprehensiveness of the title, it may be as well to enumerate the various classes of works which come within its scope:—

(1st.) Those by which the community is enabled to appropriate to its individual members such portions of land as may be allotted to them,—namely, all those which come more peculiarly under the charge of the Survey Department.

(2nd.) Public Buildings:—All those erections which are required for the accommodation of the officers performing the ordinary functions of Government—for the Administration of Justice—for the Punishment of Offenders—for the Defence of the Country.

(3rd.) Means of Communication:—All Roads, Bridges, Canals, Railroads, &c.

(4th.) Works whose object is to facilitate the External Trade of the Colony:—Harbours, Docks, Wharves, Storehouses, Lighthouses, &c., &c.

(5th.) Works which tend to the development of the Resources of the Country—such as Drainage, Irrigation, &c.

This enumeration, though it seems to indicate the comprehensiveness of the term, under which all these works are classified, can give but a faint idea of the extent to which the public interest is involved, in the proper organisation of the department or departments of the Government, to which such an amount of responsibility may be entrusted. In order to make the extent and weight of this responsibility more evident, it will be advisable to consider each of these heads somewhat more in detail; and if in the course of this examination it be found that each different head may be said to dovetail into its neighbours, there will be some ground for concluding that unity of action, economy, and efficiency, will be promoted by the formation of a "Board of Works," in which all these heads will be represented, and their joint harmonious action provided for.

1.—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance to the colony of the proper administration of this department. Upon the energy, activity and skill of the persons employed, and upon the proper direction given to this energy and skill by the head of the department, must depend in a great measure, the settlement of the country, and the development of its resources. If the Survey Department follows in the steps of the settlers, merely marking out for them the land which they have already selected for themselves, it compels the settler to waste time and money in finding out for himself that which it ought to be the province of the department to supply; and, above all, it renders the establishment of any proper system of inter al communication almost impracticable. If, on the other hand, the department has by prudent forethought obtained for the immigrant that information of which he is sure to be in want,—if it has provided simple and effective means for placing this information at his disposal, if such land as may be most useful and attractive to the settler has been prepared for occupation, by being surveyed and marked off in allotments of a suitable size,—if it has marked out the lines of communication by which the settler will have to bring his produce to market, and if it has by the application of those means which science and experience have pointed out, done its best to secure that accurate determination of the boundaries of properties, upon which the certainty of the title of the settler to the land which he has purchased must depend—it will have done its duty to the Government and the public, by facilitating the settlement of the country, and by economising the expenditure of the funds, both of individuals and of the public.

It is evident that this work of the Survey Department is connected most intimately with that of the department to which the superintendence of the means of communication is entrusted—as also with that of the department on which the charge of improvement of the harbours, docks, &c., is imposed. The development of the internal resources of the country by means of drainage and irrigation is also entirely dependent upon the mode in which the work of the Survey Department is performed. It is hardly necessary to go into any proof of this. The survey, if properly conducted, affords information not only as to the general character of the country, and the outline of the natural features by which it is characterised, but it goes into specific details, as to the level of the different districts, from which the different data for laying out roads, canals, &c., can be deduced. The outline of the coast and the harbour is given, and also the soundings, so that here again any plan for improving the navigation can be discussed, without involving the expense of a separate survey.

2. The department of the Colonial Architect ought to provide for the erection of all the buildings required for the various departments of the public service, and for maintaining them in a proper state of repair. This department has an amount of responsibility thrown upon it which few can fairly appreciate. In addition to the numerous public buildings in Sydney and its immediate neighbourhood, the head of this department is considered to be answerable for the erection of the gaols, and other buildings connected with the administration of justice throughout the colony. The police buildings, too, are nominally under his charge, and these are, of course, spread over the whole area of the colony, so as to render any effective superintendence a matter of great difficulty. It is this difficulty which renders it desirable that this department should be connected with those of the surveys, railroads, &c.; by so doing, the work which, in any given district, might be of too trifling a character to justify the employment of an officer to superintend or inspect it, might be looked after by some person whose more especial duty might be in connection with the Survey Department, or that of the roads or railroads, but who would be an officer of the department of Public Works; and a perfect guarantee would thus be obtained that the work had been properly performed.

In the present state of the colony the direction and character of the roads by which the communication of the interior with the coast is maintained, is a matter of most vital importance. The rivers which discharge their waters on the east coast are too few in number, and have too short a course to justify any attempt to base upon them a system of internal navigation, even for the narrow track between the dividing range and the sea. Even were the character of the country such as to offer facilities for this purpose, the expense of such an undertaking would be too great for the colony; and, as the general features of the country are broken and irregular, any attempt to carry out such a scheme would be abortive.

This being the case, the colony must depend upon roads as the only means by which the internal traffic of the country can be maintained; and the few following facts bearing upon the comparative cost of railways and common roads will, I think, be sufficient to convince any one that a judicious economy would dictate the construction of railroads of some kind or other in preference to the ordinary macadamized road.

From experiments upon the power required to move carriages upon roads of various descriptions, it has been found that upon a level macadamized road of the best kind, a horse in a single cart may draw 25 cwt. in addition to the cart; but when the materials are not of the best description, 15 cwt. is the measure of his work. On a level railroad, a horse will draw 12 tons, of which 8 tons may be put as net weight. His work, therefore, on a railway would be eight times as great as upon a road. By other calculations embracing a greater variety of particulars, it would appear that the cost of conveyance upon a good macadamized road would be about 9d. per ton per mile, while on a railroad it would not exceed 2d. per ton per mile. This is the result of inquiries made in England; and although in this country the facts upon which conclusions of this kind can be based have not been so carefully collated, yet it is certain that the results would be similar in character, though not perhaps in amount.

By returns which have been furnished from different parts of the colony, it would appear that the cost of transport varies, even at this season of the year, from 6s. to 1s. 1d. per ton per mile, for goods conveyed by the ordinary roads,—while the charge by the railway from Sydney to Parramatta is 7s. per ton, or at the rate of 6d. per ton per mile,—and this along a line of road not yet complete, and not admitting, therefore, of the most economical arrangements.

I am not in possession of data which will enable me to form an estimate of the actual amount of transport along the different roads of the colony. With regard, however, to one line of road, and that an important one, I have information sufficient to enable me to estimate the actual saving which would accrue when a railway is substituted for the present southern road. By returns which have been sent in, it appears that, between Campbelltown and Sydney, the traffic backwards and forwards amounts to 8750 tons in the course of the year; the charge for such transport varies from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per ton per mile, the distance being 33 miles, and the total cost of transport £29,000—the average rate is 2s. per ton per mile. If the articles, consisting of agricultural produce, down to Sydney, and different sorts of stores up from it, were conveyed by rail at the high charge of 6d. per ton per mile, the total cost would be £7220, and the actual saving to the settler £21,780 per annum; and were the railway charge only 3d. per ton per mile, the saving would be £25,390. These sums would, at six per cent. represent respectively capital of £363,000 and £423,160. These facts are sufficient to show the superiority, in every way, of the railroad over the macadamized road, even in point of economy. But whether railroads be taken as the best and only mode of constructing the principal lines of communication or not, it is evident, that if the colony is to make any progress at all, that much more attention must be paid, than has hitherto been the case, to the various means of facilitating the transport of passengers and goods from one part of the colony to another.

4. If roads are of importance to the internal traffic of the colony, docks, wharves, lighthouses, are of equal importance to the external trade. It is hardly necessary to go into any detail to prove this, or to point out that, with regard to most of these works, they are not, in a certain sense, profitable—that is, they do not hold out sufficient inducement to private enterprise to justify individuals in expending capital upon them; in fact, the advantage to be derived from them is to be seen more in the general facilities afforded to trade, than to the increase and development of any particular branches of traffic upon which the cost of the works, of whatever description they may be, might be made a charge.

5. It is unnecessary to say much as to the works of drainage and irrigation. These, especially the latter, will, it appears to me, assume, in a few years, an importance which will fully justify the Government in dealing with them on a scale which private individuals could not afford to do. I have, therefore, mentioned these, merely for the purpose of drawing attention to them; I am not aware that at present there are any undertakings of the kind contemplated.

6. Having in the former part of this minute called your attention to the extent and importance of the works, which, as being of a character peculiarly beneficial to the public, should be managed either by the general Government, or by the public acting through the medium of local municipal bodies, it would seem advisable to determine the principle which should guide the Government in assuming to itself the superintendence of some of these undertakings, and in handing over others to be dealt with by the local authorities. It appears to me that a plain and simple rule might be laid down, founded upon the known and acknowledged principles of municipal action, and which would leave no opening for doubt or dispute. The rule might be stated broadly as follows:—The party who furnishes the means for carrying out any given work has a right to make his own arrangements for its execution. If, therefore, the funds for any given work are provided out of the general revenue, or are raised by loan secured on such revenue,

to leave England, the colony is obliged to put up with men of inferior acquirements, whose passage to the colony, and that of their wives and families, has to be paid for at a high rate.

This state of things cannot be allowed to continue. The inhabitants of the colony have a right to expect that their children should, if qualified, be entitled to look forward to employment in the service of the Government, and if proper inducements are held out, and proper opportunities of instruction provided, I see no reason to doubt that an ample supply of well-educated young men might be induced to enter a service in which promotion is guaranteed to industry and ability, and the road to the highest offices is thrown open to all.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in submitting to the Council the outline of a constitution for the Board of Public Works, which, if carried out cautiously, and with a proper consideration for the requirements of the public service, will, I have no doubt, in the course of a few years, be productive of the best effects, not only on the administration of the department of Public Works, but upon the character of the education given to the youth of the colony.

I propose, then, that the officers of the department of Public Works should form one body, consisting of four superior officers, who may be termed inspectors, who will be members of the Board of Works, and chiefs of the subordinate departments of –

Deputy Inspector
District Engineers
Assistant Engineer
Cadets.

To begin with these last, I should propose that annually, or twice every year, notice should be given of the number of vacancies among the cadets, and that candidates should be invited to send in their names to the head of the department. Certain qualifications, as to age and physical ability, would be insisted upon, and the candidates will be subjected to an examination, by which (a minimum amount of information being established) the relative position of the cadets in the department will be fixed.

When a cadet has been admitted, he will undergo a course of practical training in the Survey and other departments of the Board of Works; during which probation he will receive only the amount of pay which may be sufficient for his support, and he will be subjected to periodical examinations. Should he, at the end of this period of probation, prove to the satisfaction of the Board, his possession of sufficient practical and theoretical knowledge, he will be appointed Assistant Engineer; and, being once enrolled upon the strength of the department, will rise gradually by seniority through the various ranks of District Engineer, Deputy Inspector, &c., till he attains the highest rank of Inspector.

A change of system so complete cannot, of course, be carried out at once to its full extent. The higher offices of the departments must be filled up at present by those who may be found best qualified to perform the duty; but effect may be given to the proposal to admit cadets; and a guarantee can be given that their promotion shall be secured to them should they prove to be properly qualified.

I have not attempted in this sketch to give even an approximation to the number of officers for whom employment may be found. It is obvious, however, that the Survey Department will absorb a great number; and when the railway system is more fully developed, a district engineer, or person of equivalent rank, will be required for about every forty or fifty miles of railway.

Hereafter it will probably be found desirable to have a body of artizans attached to the department, under charge of its officers, to whom some privileges may be granted, upon condition of their binding themselves to serve a certain number of years under a particular system of discipline. These men might act as chainmen to the surveyors; as mechanics under the Colonial Architect; as foremen under the Railway Inspector, &c.; but this does not form part of the scheme now submitted, which is limited to the formation, from among the children of the settlers, of a body of officers, to be properly trained to the performance of the duties of the department of Public Works.

W. Denison.

RAILWAYS.

(FURTHER RETURN RELATIVE TO EXPENDITURE.)

Further Return to an order of the honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 8th August, 1856, for,—

"(1.) A return, showing the total amount expended in the purchase and construction of the Railway from Sydney to Parramatta, and in the purchase of land on account of the said railway, up to the 30th June, 1856; the amount payable on account of contracts in course of execution, on the 30th June, 1856, and also on account of any which have been entered on since that date; and the estimated cost of all further works, buildings, land, and rolling stock, which will be required to thoroughly complete the said railway.

"(2.) A similar return of the sums which have been expended, and which have yet to be expended, on account of the railway from Newcastle to Maitland.

"(3.) A similar return, except as to the purchase, of the sums which have been expended, and which have yet to be expended, on account of the railway from Parramatta to Liverpool.

(4.) A return, showing the amounts received from passengers, and for goods and parcels, on the Sydney and Parramatta railway, from the 26th September, 1855, to the 30th June, 1856; the expenditure incurred on account of working the line during the same period, specifying the items of such expenditure, and including the cost, if any, of renewing permanent way, buildings, or rolling stock; and the balance of receipts from traffic on said railway, paid to the Colonial Treasurer during the same period.

"(5.) A copy of the agreement made between the Railway Commissioners and Mr. Randle, for the working of the Sydney and Parramatta Railway for the period of twelve months from the 26th September, 1855."

RAILWAYS.

(FURTHER RETURN RELATIVE TO EXPENDITURE.)

No. 1.

SYDNEY AND PARRAMATTA RAILWAY.

Purchase and Construction.

	£	s.	d.
To loan by Government to Sydney Railway Company	240,000	0	0
To amount paid by Government to Sydney Railway Company	172,532	3	1
To amount advanced to Sydney Railway Company by Commissioners	71,438	19	2
To balance of Company's account with their London Agent, paid by Commissioners	854	4	0
	484,825	6	3
To amount expended by Commissioners in construction to the 30th June, 1856 ..... 74,498 9 5			
Proportion of remittance to London Agent for machinery, charged to this line 2,300 0 0			
Proportion of salaries and office expenses charged to this line 2,785 15 1			
	79,584	4	6
Total	£564,409	10	9

Purchase of Land.

Compensation paid by Company	16,388	2	5
Ditto ditto by Commissioners	268	5	0
	£16,656	7	5

N.B.—This sum is included in the foregoing total of £564,409 10s. 9d.

Works in course of execution on 30th June, 1856.

Estimated cost	7,982	3	2
Estimated balance due to London Agent for machinery ordered	5,250	0	0
Total	£13,232	3	2

Works undertaken since 30th June, 1856.

Temporary smithy, and tyring machinery	1,000	0	0
Goods, sidings, &c	1,000	0	0
Total	£2,000	0	0

Estimated cost of further Works, Buildings, Land, Rolling Stock, &c., now required for this line, viz.:—

Works and buildings	4500	0	0
Machinery for workshops	2500	0	0
Unsettled land claims	12,000	0	0
Rolling stock	12,000	0	0
Rails for sidings, &c.	6000	0	0
Incidental works	5000	0	0
Spare materials for repairs to rolling stock	2500	0	0
	£44,500	0	0

Gother K. Mann, Chief Commissioner.

Note.—The workshops and machinery already erected, and those now estimated, will be available for the whole of the southern lines, and also for some time to come for the northern lines. The rolling stock is chargeable to the whole southern line.

No. 2.

NEWCASTLE AND MAITLAND LINE.

Purchase and Construction.

To amount paid to Hunter River Railway Company by Government	£57,053	17	0
To overdrawn account of the Company, paid by Commissioners	16,391	10	3
	£ 73,445	7	3
To amount expended in construction by Commissioners to 30th June, 1856	129,496	6	7
To proportion of remittance to London Agent for rails, rolling stock, and machinery	50,900	0	0
To compensation for land paid by Commissioners	505	0	0
To proportion of salaries and office expenses charged to this line	2,785	15	1
Total	£257,132	8	11
Amount payable for contracts in course of execution on the 30th June, 1856, viz.	£31,017	13	5
Contingent works	5,000	0	0
Proportion of balance due to London agent for rails and machinery ordered, viz.	17,900	0	0
Total	£56,917	13	5

Estimated cost to further Works, Buildings, Land, Rolling Stock, &c., now required to complete this line to West Maitland, viz.:—

Extension to, and station at Newcastle	£17,750	0	0
Ditto coal branch	44,800	0	0
Station at Hexham	2,000	0	0
Extension to, and station at East Maitland	25,550	0	0
Ditto to West Maitland	34,250	0	0
Rails and chairs for above extensions	12,000	0	0
Sidings, lodges, and incidental works	6,000	0	0
Unsettled land claims on present line	6,000	0	0
Freight and erection of engines and rolling stock ordered	8,000	0	0
Additional rolling stock	16,000	0	0
Spare materials for repairs	2,500	0	0
Workshops and machinery for the Northern line	13,500	0	0
Total	£188,350	0	0

Note.—The compensation for land at Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle, is not included in the above amount.

Gother K. Mann, Chief Commissioner.

No. 3.

PARRAMATTA AND LIVERPOOL EXTENSION.

Construction, &c.

To amount paid to contractor	£58,935	10	0
To compensation for land	5,890	0	0
To proportion of remittance to London Agent for rails and machinery	23,250	0	0
Total	£87,985	10	0
Works in course of execution on 30th June, 1856.			
To amount still due on contract	£17,184	6	0
To station buildings, sidings	8,300	0	0
To estimated balance due to London Agent for machinery	260	0	0
Total	£25,744	6	0
Amount now required for further Works on this line.			
Station works at Liverpool terminus	£7,500	0	0
Lodges and incidental works	2,900	0	0
Unsettled land claims	2,000	0	0
Total	£12,400	0	0

Gother K. Mann, Chief Commissioner.

No. 4.

SYDNEY AND PARRAMATTA RAILWAY.

Return of Receipts and Expenditure, from 26th September, 1855, to 30th June, 1856.

Receipts.

To amount received for passengers, from 26th September, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, both days inclusive	22,592	15	11
To ditto ditto for goods and parcels	1,279	15	4
Total	£23,872	11	3

Expenditure.

By amount paid lessee for working and maintenance of line	13,360	6	7
By hire of omnibus from 27th September to 31st October, 1855, at £4 per day	140	0	0
By stationery, printing ticket-books, forms, &c.	414	11	3
By cash boxes	14	18	10
By tills, files, &c.	8	9	0
By salaries of officers employed by Commissioners on collection of revenue	967	15	6
By amount paid into colonial treasury, being balance of receipts from traffic during the above period	8,966	10	1
Total	£23,872	11	3

Gother K. Mann, Chief Commissioner.

Note.—There has been no renewal of permanent way, buildings, or rolling stock, since the opening of the railway; the ordinary maintenance having been effected by the lessee.

No. 5.

(Copy.)

Bligh-street, Sydney.

I hereby agree to accept of a lease, from the Commissioners for Railways, of the line of railway from Sydney to Parramatta, for one year from the opening of the line, at the rate, and subject to the several stipulations and conditions mentioned in the annexed document; and I agree to execute, on demand, a formal lease containing all usual and proper covenants.

(Signed) William Randle.

(Copy.)

Bligh-street, Sydney, 14th August, 1855.

To the Commissioners for Railways.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit, for your consideration, the following offer for working and maintaining the Sydney Railway for a period of twelve months from the day of opening:—

1. To maintain the permanent way and works in good order.

2. To work the line, running as many trains, and at such times, as may be agreed upon; and at such rate of charges as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and approved by me.

3. To find all station masters, engine drivers, firemen, guards, signalmen, policemen, gatekeepers, porters, pointsmen, cleaners, and all other labour whatsoever necessary for the efficient working of the line; also to provide proper uniforms for the above men, of a pattern to be approved of by the Commissioners.

4. To provide all oil, grease, tallow, waste, and firing.

5. To provide a manager whose time shall be entirely devoted to the proper working of the traffic, and the safety of the public.

6. Commissioners to provide money takers, who shall receive all moneys for charges on merchandise, and the transit of passengers.

7. Commissioners to furnish locomotive engines, carriages, trucks, and all other rolling stock and machinery for the proper working of the line, and to provide means of water supply at the Sydney and Parramatta stations.

8. In payment for the foregoing, I propose accepting 55 per cent. of the gross receipts.

9. The rolling stock to be kept in good repair, and to be returned in good order at the expiration of the agreement.

I am, &c.,
William Randle.

True copy—Gother K. Mann.

Sydney, 28th August, 1855.

To the Commissioners for Railways.

Gentlemen,—Having received an intimation from you that the terms offered by me or the working and maintaining the Sydney Railway have been accepted, I beg to inform you that the line will be ready for opening to the public on the 26th of September.

I remain, &c.,
William Randle.

CUSTOMS DUES.

(MORPETH AND NEWCASTLE.)

Return to an order, dated 15th August, 1856, respecting "Customs Dues—Morpeth and Newcastle."

No. 1.

Morpeth, New South Wales.

No Customs duties are collected at Morpeth. The officer is stationed there for the protection of the revenue, and to act as locker to the Bonding Store in that place.

No. 2.

Morpeth, New South Wales.

A return of the expenses incurred on account of the Customs' Department at Morpeth, from the 1st of January to the 30th April, 1856 ..... £106 13 4

No. 3.

A return of the expenses incurred on account of the Customs' Department at Morpeth, from the 1st of May to the 30th June, 1856 ..... £53 6 8

No. 4.

Port of Newcastle, New South Wales.

A return of the expenses incurred on account of the Customs' Department at Newcastle, from the 1st of January to the 30th April, 1856 ..... £465 17 8

No. 5.

A return of the expenses incurred on account of the Customs' Department at Newcastle, from the 1st of May to the 30th June, 1856 ..... £230 19 10

No. 6.

Port of Newcastle, New South Wales.

A return of the amount of Customs' duties collected at Newcastle, from the 1st of January to the 30th April, 1856 ..... £1274 14 4

No. 7.

A return of the amount of Customs' duties collected at Newcastle, from the 1st of May to the 30th June, 1856 £2521 12 10

J. Gibbes, Collector of Customs.

WOLLONGONG.

(From the Illawarra Mercury of Monday.)

Fire.—The premises belonging to Mr. R. Longmore, near the Fig Tree, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of Saturday, the 23rd ultimo. It would appear that Mr. Logmore was removing to the farm lately occupied by Mr. Maxwell, some little distance from his own, and had been engaged at that work part of Friday and Saturday, and had got the best part of their household furniture away. They left the premises in question on Saturday evening about ten o'clock, after extinguishing the fire with water, and making all secure as they thought, but when on their coming down to the place on Sunday morning they found the premises, its contents, and everything around it in ashes. The articles destroyed, including his collection of tools (being a carpenter and joiner), the accumulation of years, were all gone. This visitation has created much sympathy among those who know Mr. Longmore, for we believe we express the opinion of the district when we say that none are more highly esteemed than he is.

Illawarra Annual Races.—A meeting of the committee took place at Mr. E. Elliott's Family Hotel, on Thursday last. Several lists of subscribers were handed in, the stewards, judge, and clerk of the course appointed, and the programme drawn up and agreed to; it will be seen on reference to our advertising columns. From what we hear, we think it is likely that the forthcoming races will not be inferior to any of the former meetings in this district. The management is in able, willing, and energetic hands, and the prizes to be awarded are very liberal.

Kiama, 29th August. — A meeting, which was thinly attended, though called by advertisement, was held in the Free Church on the evening of Tuesday last, Mr. D. L. Waugh in the chair, for the purpose of taking the subject of State support for religion into consideration. Owing to the paucity of persons present, and the probability that with the change of Ministry would be brought about a change of measures favourable to the object of those assembled, it was merely proposed that local committees should be appointed at various places in the district, for the purpose of co-operation, and taking advantage of any circumstances that may arise towards the furtherance of so desirable a result.—The weather has been exceedingly mild during the week; the warm breezes will accellerate spring, provided we are favored with genial showers, of which the wheat crop and the pasturage are begining to exhibit appearances of need. From the port of Kiama during the last fortnight, the exports by the steamer "Kiama" have been: 298 kegs butter, 510 bags grain, 40 cases eggs, 60 bundles hides, 20 coops fowls, 21 calves, 62 pigs, and sundries to Woollongong.

New Slip.—The "Kiama," Company are cutting a new Slip from out of the pier in our basin. This will be a very great convenience, and a preventive of danger to the vessels that trade to the port. Formerly on the arrival of a second steamer at our port, the one occupying the Slip had to vacate her position to allow the other to come in, or else the steamer that arrived second had to remain outside the basin, and land her passengers and cargo in boats, to the great danger and risk of both. They are also erecting a store near the new slip for the convenience of those who may patronize their vessel.

NEW ZEALAND.

By way of Nelson, we have the following items of news from Wellington:—

On the evening of Saturday, 12th July, a fire broke out in the upper story of the *Wellington Hotel*, Lambton-quay. The fire was discovered by the Maori policeman on duty; and, the alarm being given, the bell at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and at Thorndon Church, as likewise the bell at Mr. Watkin's, ironmonger, Lambton-quay, were rung; and a man on horseback was promptly despatched to Te Aro; the bugle sounded, and was instantly replied to by the garrison at Mount Cook; in consequence of which a numerous assemblage of persons soon collected, who quickly organised themselves in lines for passing water to the building, and by their prompt and active exertions the fire was fortunately got under without any material damage, and before the fire-engines arrived on the spot. On examination it was found that the fire was caused by the improper construction of the fire-place, which had been rebuilt after the earthquake, there being only 4½ inches of brickwork (half-a-brick) between the fire-place and the adjoining wood work, which had been ignited by the heated bricks (a fire having been lighted in the fire-place during the day), and had smouldered until midnight, when it burst into a flame. It is impossible to draw the attention of the public too earnestly to the necessity of due caution in the construction of fire-places in houses; for unless proper vigilance be exercised in this respect, their defective construction will, we fear, be found to be a frequent cause of fires in the town. This is the third fire that has taken place since the Provincial Executive have practically abandoned the province, and all cares of its concerns, for the—to them—congenial occupation of obstructing the general business of the colony by factious intrigue at Auckland. The province has been left to itself; no regulation has been made for the preservation of property from fire; and the settlers must by this time be painfully impressed with the conviction that, for all practical purposes, for all those local objects for which the Constitution was granted, they are without any government. Great credit is due to those who so promptly repaired to the spot, and by their timely exertions in keeping up a good supply of water, prevented the fire from being attended with such serious consequences as might, but for their activity, otherwise have been the case. Fortunately, the night was very still, there being scarcely any wind at the time. The air was excessively cold, and those who waded into the sea and filled the buckets deserve the thanks of the community. Mons. Seon, a Roman Catholic priest, was actively engaged all the time in handing the full buckets from the men in the sea, and passing them along the line. Mr. Bowler, the Insurance Company's agent, was also very active in encouraging the people to continued exertion.

From the *Wellington Independent* of 26th July we learn that advertisements have been issued offering a premium for the best designs for a new House of Assembly and Provincial Government offices, to be sent into the Provincial Secretary's office on or before the 15th of September next.

We observe by the papers received yesterday from the other provinces (says the same journal), that it is there as well as here taken for granted that the next session of the General Assembly will be held at Wellington. Having a Government House as a suitable residence for the Governor, and chambers constructed expressly for the meetings of the Assembly, Wellington will be able to offer to his Excellency and staff, to the members of the Legislative Council and to the House of Representatives, every convenience and accommodation that they can possibly require.

NELSON: ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

(From the Nelson Examiner, 6th and 9th August.)

There is no ignoring the fact that money is becoming, indeed has become, a very scarce article in this province. Merchants, traders, producers, are all making the same complaint, and bills, overdue bills, are a fertile topic of conversation in commercial circles. Many persons are beginning to croak, and are wondering how it will all end, and prophesying a general bankruptcy. Agriculturists are doubting the utility of sowing much grain crops, not seeing any likelihood of a market for future produce. Things are certainly very dull, but we cannot view everything in so sombre an aspect. We believe the country to be really in a good state, and have great reliance in its buoyancy. We believe that the present state of affairs is only temporary, and that it will pass away, leaving us in a more healthy and satisfactory state for the lesson it ought to teach us.

The present state of things is not unexpected, and has been long foreseen by those who look a little in advance of the present. In the first place, the discovery of the gold-fields in Australia gave unnatural stimulus to trade; the price of all articles of consumption, the rate of wages in producing those articles, all rose unnaturally high. Then came the new land regulations: land was to be bought cheap; every effort was made to purchase, in many cases upon credit, but with wheat at fifteen shillings a bushel there was no fear of meeting bills when they became due. But has wheat continued at fifteen shillings a bushel? or could any one who reflected ever think that it would remain so high? Alas, we see that it will not now realise half that price. For those who have speculated in land, thinking these high prices would continue, we can only foresee a loss; but to those who have been able to pay for their land, we believe the pressure will be only temporary.

The question now arises, At what price are we able to produce wheat? We must not look to Australia as a market inclined to give any price we may be likely to ask, nor fancy that wheat cannot be grown there: already she has not only supplied her own wants, but has actually exported. We must not calculate upon drought: that was all very well when only a small portion of her vast continent was inhabited; but now her population is spread over so large a surface, extending through so many degrees of latitude and longitude, that it is not at all likely that she will sustain a drought in all parts at the same time. Though Sydney may be suffering, yet Moreton Bay, or Melbourne, or Adelaide, may still be able to grow large crops.

The price of wheat in the various parts of Australia, and in Tasmania, averages about eight shillings a bushel, and we think this is a fair sum to take as that which it is likely to be in average seasons; we must therefore consider whether we can produce so abundantly as to be able to compete with them at that price. We are inclined to think that we can. In 1849, flour was sold in Nelson at £10 per ton, and there certainly was no distress at that time—everybody was employed, and everybody well fed. Labour certainly was low, but then every necessary of life was equally low. The late high rate of wages has in reality benefited no one in the province, for house-rent, firing, clothing, and every article of consumption has risen in proportion; and four shillings in 1849 would procure certainly as much as eight, probably as much as ten, shillings in 1855.

Wages are now falling, and we believe the working classes will be better off under the lower rate than the higher. Under a lower rate, with all articles of consumption and use equally low, trade and commerce will flow on in a more equable uninterrupted stream than under higher rates, where no one can say how long it may last, and every one is afraid to lay out capital, or undertake any work of importance.

In the United States agricultural labour has commanded about 4s. 6d. a day. The soil is vastly inferior to ours, the crops not averaging more than two-thirds the quantity of ours, with a climate passing from the extremes of heat to the extremes of cold, where field-work is unable to be undertaken for six months out of the year; and yet, with all these disadvantages, they can grow corn to supply nearly all parts of the world. Surely we, possessing so fertile a soil, and climate second to none in the world, ought not to despair.

But New Zealand, and Nelson in particular, is not entirely dependent upon agriculture as her only means of subsistence. We believe that the day is not far distant when the mineral wealth of Nelson will become more extensively known, and labour and capital will flow in to work it. The last accounts from the Dun Mountain are highly satisfactory, and copper is known to exist in abundance in the Pelorus district. We believe parties are ready to commence operations as soon as the new land regulations come in force.

We have also abundance of coal, which only wants hands and machinery to work it, and finely wooded districts with easy water carriage are being opened up in Massacre Bay and other parts, which only want mills and sawyers to produce an article of export at once. Our flocks and herds are also increasing, and the clip of this year's wool will realize £15,000.

With all these resources we have no fear for the future of Nelson; we believe that the present pressure is only temporary, and that, despite the sneers of our Wellington friends, we may one day rival the "Empire State" itself.

The *Examiner* of the 9th, thus continues the subject:—When we stated in our leading article of Wednesday last, "that Nelson was not entirely dependent upon agriculture as her only means of future subsistence," we did not wish it in any degree to be implied that, were Nelson so entirely dependant, we should at all despair of her future. The more enlightened political economists of the present day, those "who occupy themselves more about men than about things, and who calculate the mass of happiness to which a nation can attain, and not merely the mass of wealth which it can produce," ascribe a very high degree of importance to agriculture. They see "that no employment is more intimately connected with the happiness of men, or acts more directly on the mass of the citizens; and, in order to promote the happiness of the greater number, they insist "that one of the principal aims of the legislator ought to be, to preserve for the cultivators of the soil as large a part of the wealth which they produce as is consistent with the continuation of their labour; to settle in the country the greatest possible number of persons, (for with an equal income the poor man will there enjoy more health and happiness than in a town); to develop their intellect as much as coarse bodily labour will allow; and lastly, and above all things, to cultivate and strengthen their morality. To do this, the legislator will feel that he must give stability to the way of life of the husbandman, favour all those contracts which give him a permanent interest in the soil, and discourage all those which make his condition precarious and leave him uncertain as to the morrow, for morality is intimately united with memory and with hope, and nourished by duration; but becomes nothing to him who considers only the present moment." And these political economists, who attach more importance to the development of the golden political maxim—the greatest happiness to the greatest number—than to the rapid creation of wealth, have clearly shown that happiness is most generally diffused in those countries where the cultivator has security for his subsistence, some present happiness, and some future hope. They have also clearly shown, and this is a matter of no slight importance, that land is never better cultivated than when the same man is at once landowner, farmer, and labourer. We do not, however, wish it to be supposed that we would have all cultivators owners of the soil which they cultivate, and all landowners cultivators. This is by no means our idea (nor that of the writers who have discussed the subject at length), in speaking of the advantage to society of peasant proprietors. We take society as it is, with poor and rich, and we think this variety of condition most favourable to its development. "The class of the rich is necessary, because there are the faculties of the soul and of the intellect, which cannot be developed without complete leisure, because physical activity blunts the other faculties, because continual attention to wordly interests contracts the heart, because the noblest employments of the human mind must be followed with disinterested views and not for gain, because a nation composed of men all equally well fed, well clothed, well lodged, working so much as desirable for their health, but incapable of rising to the fine arts, to the highest sciences, to sublime philosophy, would seem to us to be disinherited of the fairest gifts of Providence to man and would not even be in a position to cultivate the social sciences enough to know how to manage herself, and to avoid the loss of all the advantages she enjoyed." Now, it is indisputable that many of the conditions of prosperity thus insisted upon already obtain in this province. The great mass of the cultivated land is, and for some years past has been, in the hands of small landowners, themselves the cultivators of the soil, and who have already attained to a wonderful degree of prosperity. We have here no class compelled to subsist on the precarious produce of daily labour, galled by the sight of comforts which they can never hope to enjoy, and almost naturally, but secretly, hostile to the owners of the soil. The great majority of our agricultural population have the strong feeling of happiness attached to the condition of proprietor. They have an interest in the work they perform, and in the maintenance of social order. Incited by the success of their fellows, those who are not already proprietors are eager to become so. In many instances this eagerness induces them to pay more for land than it is worth, more, perhaps, than it will return; but have they not reason to esteem at a high price the advantage of thenceforward always employing their own labour advantageously, without being obliged to offer it cheap; to find always their bread when they want it, without being obliged to buy it dear? And the fruit of this state of things is manifested amongst us in that ease, that independence of character, that sense of present security, and that confidence in the future, which are generally characteristic of the condition of peasant-proprietors, and which are so well calculated to assure, at the same time, happiness and virtue. That we may not be accused of taking an utopian view of this subject, or one which has in no degree been realised elsewhere, we quote the following passage from a work of the late M. de Sismondi:—"It is Switzerland, particularly, that must be gone over, that must be studied, to judge of the happiness of peasant proprietors. Switzerland must be known to be convinced that agriculture, practised by those who gather the fruits of it, suffices to produce great comfort to a very numerous population; great independence of character, the fruit of an independent situation; great exchange of what is consumed, the consequence of the well-being of all the inhabitants, even in a country where the climate is rude, the soil moderately fertile, and where late frosts and uncertain seasons often destroy the hopes of the labourer. Whether we pass through the cheerful Emmethal, or bury ourselves in the most distant valleys of the canton of Berne, we cannot see without admiration, without being affected, those wooden houses of the least peasant, so vast, so well closed, so well constructed, so covered with carvings. In the interior every detached chamber of the numerous family opens into large corridors; each room has only one bed, and it is abundantly provided with curtains, and with covering of the whitest linen; furniture, carefully kept, surrounds it; the closets are full of linen; the dairy is large, well ventilated, and exquisitely neat; under the same roof are found provisions of corn, of salt meat, of cheese, and of wood; in the stables are seen the most beautiful cattle in Europe, and the best attended to; the garden is planted with flowers; the men as well as the women are warmly and properly clad—the last preserve with pride their ancient costume, and bear in their countenances the marks of vigour and of health; they are striking from that beauty of feature which becomes the character of a race when for many generations it has suffered neither from vice nor from want. Let other nations boast of their opulence, Switzerland may always, with pride, place its peasantry in opposition to it." With such an example before us, we ask, whether Nelson need fear for the future, even though it should become entirely dependant upon agriculture?

PRINCE NAPOLEON ON BRITISH INDUSTRY.

(From the Daily News, 17th May.)

We are enabled to submit to our readers an abstract of the verdict passed upon the industry of Great Britain by Prince Napoleon in his forthcoming work entitled, "Visits to the Universal Exhibition, by the Prince Napoleon." We leave to the English representatives of the various industries reviewed by the Prince, the task of appreciating the critical sagacity and technical knowledge of the Imperial reviewer. With this short introduction we leave the Emperor's cousin to speak for himself.

On visiting the products of the English department, we were struck, he says, at once by the order and harmony with which they were arranged. Everything, from the samples of coal to the most complicated machines, from the costly goldsmith's work of London to the steels of Sheffield and the fabrics of Manchester and Glasgow, was classed with that almost mathematical precision which characterises the nation. It is easy to understand, by studying the various departments of this exhibition, the strength and vigour that prevail in this intelligent country. We were struck, above all, by the superior application of mechanical force, by the perfection of tools, by the sagacious use of raw material—by the care, in short, shown in every branch of industry, from the humblest to the most important. The industrial genius of the two countries (France and England) has revealed itself in a marked manner. From the Paris Exhibition, as from that of London, this incontestable economic fact has been proved, viz.—that if England shines by the quality and cheapness of her goods, France excels by the taste and delicacy of her workmanship. If we pass from these general considerations to details, we shall acknowledge that by the side of the products for the elaboration of which England holds the first rank, she has exhibited articles that prove the progress she has made. Her cloths rival those of France and Prussia; her silks hold their place by their cheapness; her goldsmiths are more artistic; her clockwork is without fault; her glass manufactures are remarkable for their clearness and cutting; her chemical products, for which she was, till lately, indebted to foreign countries, are from her own soil; her ceramic manufactures are spread all over the world commanding by their cheapness and solidity; and her upholstery, printed papers, and even certain fancy articles, exhibit a marked feeling for art. But the decisions of the international jury speak more strikingly than all commentaries. 2574 British exhibitors commanded 1347 rewards. The samples of English metallurgy were remarkable for the care with which they had been collected. Two hundred samples of coal were carefully inscribed with the use to which each sample might be applied. The collection of iron included every variety, from cast and worked iron down to the iron ore. Lord Granville sent a sheet of cast iron and two rails, which gave a fair idea of the productive power of English foundries. The ornamental ironwork from the Coalbrookdale Company attracted the Prince's attention by the purity of their design and the perfect work. Nor were the agricultural products less worthy of attention. The collections, as arranged by Mr. Wilson, received the approval of the Prince. It included all cultivated plants. The collection of English machinery was as complete as it was various. Such names as the Penns, the Whitworths, the Stephensons, and the Fairbairns, give an idea of the importance the English attached to this department of their exhibition. The Prince remarked, in Class IV., a collection of gasometers that might be used with or without water, an ingenious machine for increasing the strength of rotation, together with a fine steam-engine, exhibited by Mr. Fairbairn; a model of oscillating machines, by Mr. Penn, applicable to paddle-box-boats; Messrs. Rennie and Son's disc machine, easily adaptable to screw-ships; the regenerator of M. Siemens, in which the steam served alternately for high or low pressure. This machine, which gives an economy of two-thirds of the fuel consumed by ordinary engines, is destined to make considerable changes in the economy of locomotives, and manufactories worked by steam.

The show of English coachmaking kept up its old reputation for solidity and comfort. The Prince remarked with interest, in this department, an ingenious method of connecting the fore and hind wheels; also a pretty phaeton, forming three distinct carriages; and a coach with three compartments, each being in a different style. Mr. Fairbairn's locomotive, built on Mr. Connell's system, was remarkable as being upon indiarubber instead of steel springs. In Class VI., the section which included tools for working iron was largely represented. His Imperial Highness examined with interest the turning, planing, wheelmaking, &c., machines from Mr. Whitworth, of Manchester, who obtained the grand medal of honour. The cotton machinery of Messrs. Platt, Brothers, gave a complete idea of all the processes of cotton weaving, and obtained a grand medal of honour. Among the more interesting objects belonging to Class VIII., the Prince remarked a model of the transit circle of Professor Airy, and the model of Lord Rosse's telescope. The collection of trigonometrical instruments from General James, was the most complete it is possible to see.

Of late England has given much attention to the possibility of heating by means of gas and steam, and to the question of electricity. To name Professor Wheatstone is to show the important part England has taken in the application and development of this marvellous invention. The Prince examined Dr. Arnott's fireplace; Hole's stoves; the lightning apparatus of Edwards, of Liverpool; Professor Wheatstone's apparatus; Henley's electric telegraphs, in which an artificial magnet serves as battery; Kuper's submarine electric cables; Grove's electric battery, fed by nitric acid, &c.

In Class XIII. (nautical and military instruments and constructions) all the English exhibition was, as it were, concentrated in the trophy in the nave. Here it may be remarked that, at the height of the war in the Crimea, England exhibited but a very limited number of warlike arms. Her guns were sporting guns; her ship-models were for the merchant service; and her nautical instruments and contrivances were destined to be used by merchantmen or for saving life in shipwreck. The importance of the steam navigation of England may be gathered from the fact that since 1840 her tonnage has been sextupled. His Imperial Highness studied, with all the interest which the subject merited, this part of the English exhibition. He examined, on more than one occasion, the various anchors, cables, pulleys, cordage, sails, life boats, &c., that figured upon the trophy. The models most worthy of attention were those of the James Baines, the clipper which runs between Liverpool and Australia, and the famous Russian steamship Vladimir that was sunk at Sebastopol. The model of Scott Russell's colossal ship also excited great attention. His Imperial Highness also examined the diving dresses. In the section of civil constructions, England and France each obtained two grand medals of honour. England was remarkable, above all, for her bold and intelligent use of iron. The palace of Sydenham, her tubular bridges, her suspension bridges, and the gigantic iron roofs of her railway stations, are works in iron. Iron is, in that country, used almost exclusively. Her numerous docks, her ports, and dykes, and canals, the lighthouses which protect her coast, and the models of which figured in the exhibition, prove the wondrous development of her building power. His Imperial Highness remarked the gigantic iron pillars of Messrs. Saunders and Mitchell, and the various cements, as solid as they were economic; especially that of Captain Scott, of the Royal Engineers, in which only common lime is used. In the same department the Prince examined a new and ingenious method of facing brick houses with slabs of baked earth, giving the building the appearance of stone. Among the models of civil engineering was the tubular bridge called the Great Britain, and constructed after the designs of Mr. Stephenson. As the relative positions of England and Scotland did not offer an opportunity for the fair development of this prodigious edifice, it is used at the present time to connect Great Britain with Anglesea!

The Prince terminated his visit to this department by an examination of the models of Captain Moorsom's bridge over the Nore, in Ireland, and that of Mr. Brunel's Salt-Ash-bridge, in which the suspension and tubular systems are very skilfully combined. The exhibition from Sheffield was not considerable: but it was remarkable for the variety, finish, richness, and cheapness of the articles sent. In spite of the rivalry of foreign nations, Sheffield will long retain her reputation. In Class XVI., the ironmongery of Birmingham enjoys a monopoly; the abundance of coal and lime at her command enabling her to convert the ore into iron, and iron into steel, cheaply.

The English jewellery and goldsmith's work differs essentially from that of the French. The intrinsic value is often esteemed more highly than its artistic merit, and English workmen, inspired by the massive forms of the Louis Quatorzian age, aim at utility rather than elegance. Our attention—unaccustomed to these colossal proportions—is at first attracted only by the brilliancy of the materials, but a careful examination very soon shows us that the designs are not wanting in originality. A happy reform betrays itself generally in the objects exhibited, and this reform is all to the honour of France, for French artists have designed or executed most of the large pieces which figure amongst the English gold work. To give an idea of the riches contained in the five or six cases devoted to gold ware and jewellery, it will suffice to mention that one portion only of Mr. Hancock's case has been estimated at the value of 750,000 francs. Here, however, is the celebrated blue diamond in the possession of Mr. Hope, some rubies of an immense size, and three sapphires—one of which some years ago formed the nose of an Indian idol. The Prince examined, in the case of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, several pieces of gold work possessing rare elegance of form and great finish of workmanship, such as the Vase of the Titans, and the Shakespeare Shield of our countryman, Mr. Vetche. But the exhibition of the Goldsmiths' Company has attracted the particular attention of his Imperial Highness, as being the perfected type of English gold work, and the most complete expression of the art at the other side of the Channel. The names of Messrs. Elkington and Mason are justly celebrated in connection with the first applications of the art of electro-plating. The productions of this important house occupied a large space in the Exposition; its gold work, its bronzes, offered many articles of exquisite design and workmanship. Its reproductions placed beside those which come from Marlborough House, show the possibility of obtaining exact fac-similes of the *chefs-d'œ

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Margaret, schooner, 33 tons, Captain Dickson, from Nelson 12th August. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood and 3 children, Mr. Gerrard, and 8 in the steerage. Somerville, agent.

September 2.—Emma, brig, 190 tons, Captain Brown, from Adelaide 19th ultimo. J. Macnamara, agent.

September 2.—Albion, schooner, 138 tons, Captain Scuter, from Launceston 23rd ultimo. Passengers—4 in the steerage. Mitchell and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.

September 2.—Palermo, for Moreton Bay.
September 2.—Sarah Ann, for Moreton Bay.
September 2.—Shamrock (s.), for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—William, for Geelong; Florence Nightingale, and Wonga Wonga, for Melbourne; Cyclone, for London; Alma, for Callao; Tridon, for Mauritius.

CLEARANCES.

September 2.—Alma, ship, 1108 tons, Captain Paterson, for Callao.

September 2.—Shamrock (s.), 250 tons, Captain J. J. Warner, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Faviel, Mr. J. England, Mr. Henry Ellis, Mrs. Forster and 2children, Rev. Mr. Adam, Master Dick, and 18 in the steerage.

September 2.—Cyclone, ship, 865 tons, Captain Hossack, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Master Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs and 6 children, Mr. and Mrs. Cahill and 3 children, Mrs. Hossack and 2 children, Miss Lloyd, Dr. Ireland, Messrs. Earle, Malcolm, Groves, Feevan.

September 2.—Tridon, brig, 385 tons, Captain Landon, for Mauritius.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 2.—Defiance, from Brisbane Water, with 60,000 shingles; Williams, (s.), from the Hunter, with 80 bales hay, 63 hides, 4 boxes eggs, 6 coops fowls, 6 pigs, 1 calf, and sundries; Collaroy, (s.), from the Hunter, with 80 bales hay, 60 sheep, 65 hides, 2 coops fowls, 1 horse, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 2.—Concord, for the Manning River; William and Ann, for Shell Harbour; Defiance, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.

September 2.—Margaret, from Nelson: 500 bushels oats, 7 bales wool, 3 cases copper, Order.

September 2.—Emma, from Adelaide: 130 tons flour, J. Macnamara.

September 2.—Albion, from Launceston: 1242 bags wheat, 282 bags flour, Order.

EXPORTS.

September 2.—Tridon, for Mauritius: 7 casks tallow, 6 casks lard, 100 empty casks, R. Towns and Co.; 3 hogsheads 25 cases brandy, 41 tierces beef, 9 casks peas, 3 cases vegetables, 7 cases meats in vinegar, 2 cases preserved milk, 60 cases geneva, 50 cases champagne, 171 cases wine, J. G. Renetau.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR CALLAO.—By the Alma, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR LONDON.—By the Cyclone, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Tridon, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR OTAGO.—By the Ocean Queen, this day, at noon.

FOR EDEN AND MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR NELSON.—By the Mountain Maid, this day, at noon.

FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Waratah (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton, this day, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR ANAPAN.—By the Acacia, on Thursday, at noon.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Gertrude, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.

The Margaret left Nelson on the 13th instant, arrived at New Plymouth on the 15th, and sailed again the same evening. On the 16th exchanged colours with the barque Galatea, latitude 38 degrees S., longitude 173 degrees E. standing for Cook's Straits. On the 23rd, in latitude 35 degrees 37 minutes S., and longitude 161 degrees 36 minutes E., saw a brig standing to the east'ward. On the 31st, at 5 o'clock a.m., made the land about 20 miles to the southward of Sydney Heads. The Margaret has experienced very heavy gales from the west, north-north-west, and the north-west during which she proved herself to be an admirable sea boat, as she never shipped a single sea, though she was on one occasion compelled to lay to for about eighteen hours during a very severe gale from the westward, accompanied by a heavy sea, at the commencement of which she carried away her jibboom. As a proof of her weatherly qualities, it may be mentioned that it was not until the evening of the 29th that she had a fair wind, which however, unfortunately, did not last twenty-four hours; the whole passage from Nelson having, with that exception, been a dead beat to windward. She reports the arrival of the Spray and Taranaki on the 10th ultimo. The Independence, whaling brig, of this port, was spoken off the Sydney Heads yesterday with 105 barrels oil, three months out, and bound to the southward; also the Waterwitch, with 320 barrels.

The Cyclone takes to England 64 sovereigns, J. Groves; 26 ounces gold, Saddington and Sons; and 1100 ounces gold, Union Bank of Australia.

The Albion, from Launceston, spoke the Ben Nevis, hence, off Cape Howe, on 25th ultimo, wind at north-east; also, on 29th, Maid of Erin, whaler, of Hobart Town, with 100 barrels, last from the Feegees.

MASTERS CERTIFICATES.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I beg to offer a few remarks upon the above subject, and trust your well known impartiality will allow their insertion in your columns. I cannot help thinking that your correspondent "Windsor" belongs to the class of new chum skippers out of luck, and who thinks that the possession of a home certificate ought at once to induct him into the position of a colonial master, to the exclusion of those who have been for years on the coast, and are thoroughly acquainted with it. For my part, I fearlessly assert that such a document is oftentimes as valueless as the promissory note of a bubble banking company.

As "Windsor" has selected a case I will submit another, for the truth of which there are persons in this city ready to affirm. A master holding a Liverpool certificate was appointed to a colonial schooner. Such was his incompetency that he was unable to take her down the harbour. Twice during the voyage he nearly lost the vessel, and in these cases I had to act in his stead, and on the third occasion the vessel was wrecked, the cargo lost, and the lives of all hands endangered through his ignorance. This, I think, proves that a certificate is not always an unerring evidence of competency. With regard to underwriters, I think they generally take every precaution with respect to masters, some of whom, though for years on the coast, I have known to be blackballed by the Marine Surveyor, and when they have applied for reason or information been curtly refused. If certificates are to be a *sine qua non*, let us have a colonial board composed of men in whom we have confidence as to their capability of examining us, and before whom we should not consider it derogatory to appear. When the ocean steamers visited these ports, whom did they select as pilots? Certainly not new chums, but old coasters on whose judgment they could rely, and who performed their duty in every case without any casualty. There are many masters here from whom a board could be formed, and to whose decisions all would bow.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
BEN BRACE.

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—When through your columns I first drew attention to the necessity for an examination into the ability and conduct of the masters and mates, and the general equipment of our vessels, I did so for two reasons—I had employed men and found them unfit for the one, and I had seen the latter sent to sea in a very defective state. I proposed, in general terms, to adopt a similar course of examination to that used in England. To prevent any cavil at the certificates granted here, I recommended obtaining two men from the Board of Trade. In this statement I did not venture on details, leaving our Chamber of Commerce and the Parliament to deal with them. That I was right, though differing with me on some very trivial points, Captain Fox's letters testify; so does a writer styling himself "Windsor," so further taken a view of the present state of things I quite agree in—"That if a vessel was lost, with a captain in charge unknown to the underwriters, who had been placed in charge after the vessel was insured, they might refuse to pay the insuarance, stating their belief in his incompetency as the reason. Could the owner produce proof of his being duly examined, this of course would be satisfactorily met.

But it is not in seamanship alone that these certificates are of value; proofs are required of regular service—so many years as second-mate, before a mate's certificate is now granted; so many years as mate, before a captain's. More important than this even, the general conduct, particularly *while on shore*, is the subject of particular inquiry, and strong testimony must be given before the applicant receives his certificate; no matter if his abilities were ever so remarkable. The board, further, have the power, for *misconduct*, to suspend these certificates, or to cancel them, if they think it requisite.

The gentleman who undergo, also, a strict examination before they are placed on the rolls of court; and the judges have power to deal with them for misconduct in a manner similar to the Board of Trade with the officers of the marine, and quite as summarily. Our medical men undergo a series of long and strict examinations before they are allowed to practise. How can the masters of ships hope they will be exempted? A writer in your issue of to-day speaks of the poetry and philosophy of a soldier and sailor. Such things we read of, but they bear in no way on this subject.

Both professions have at times produced poets. I need only mention a young and talented writer for your paper, whom I know to be a good seaman, and your readers are aware is a pleasing writer—but this is an exception. Was he to depart to the seventh heaven, Peter Pickup would not be adorned with even a button of his small clothes, much less his mantle.

Again, I repeat, examinations are the only proof to the world of competency. Possessed of this proof it remains for the individual to carve his own way to distinction, if opportunity offers. In conclusion, I would remark, my only object is to elevate the mercantile marine of my adopted country to its proper position, to exclude, as much as possible, from among it incompetent, worthless men, and rotten old ships. I am aware the present state of things will find defenders; but, surely, as steam is, and will, supersede sailing vessels, so certainly will certificated men supersede those who have only hearsay proofs of ability. True philosophy, Peter Pickup, will teach you to hasten the good time coming, and conform to it. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for permitting me again to intrude in your valuable space, the importance of the subject my only excuse,

I am, &c.,
ETA.

September 2, 1856.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The season's ball practice of this corps will commence this afternoon (Wednesday), at half-past 4 o'clock p.m., at the target in rear of the Victoria Barracks. Members arriving on the ground by half-past 5 o'clock will not be too late.

WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS FROM SALE.—The lands proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, for sale at Sydney, on the 3rd and 4th instant, have been withdrawn from sale, in consequence of the nomination and polling for the city election, having been appointed to be held on the same days.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE request us to direct the particular attention of builders, contractors, and others, to their unreserved sale of the best Bangor slates, this day, at Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. W. Dean and Co. to direct the special attention of the trade to their important sale of parasols, assorted hosiery, summer dresses, ribbons, rolled jaconets, shirtings, shawls, hollands, &c., this day, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 10 o'clock prompt. Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the above hour. Terms at sale. For particulars, see advertisements.—ADV.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. request us to call the attention of grocers, storekeepers, tobacconists, shippers and others, to their extensive and important sales of to-day, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, viz.:—At quarter to 11 o'clock, damaged groceries, fuzees, matches, salmon, bath bricks, tobacco, &c.; and at 11 o'clock, a very large and valuable parcel of teas—to close a joint account,—127 tons of very superior bright sample Pampanga sugar, and a general assortment of choice oilmen's stores, from several well-known houses. For particulars, see our advertising columns.—ADV.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

September.		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Morn.	MOON Even.	HIGH WATER.	
3	WEDNESDAY.	6 17	5 43	10 12	10 30		

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Train.	Goods	Mixed Trains.			
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
0	Sydney	6 0	9 30	10 20	1 30	4 25	5 45
2	Newtown	6 7	9 37	10 33	1 37	4 32	5 52
5	Ashfield	6 17	9 47	10 50	1 47	4 42	6 2
6½	Burwood	6 22	9 52	11 1	1 52	4 47	6 7
7	Homebush	6 27	9 57	11 11	1 57	4 52	6 12
13	Parramatta	6 48	10 18	11 44	2 18	5 13	6 33
17	Fairfield	7 1	10 31	12 6	2 31	5 26	6 46
22	Liverpool	7 12	10 42	12 23	2 42	5 37	6 57

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.			Goods	Mixed Trains	
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	6 0	7 40	11 0	1 0	3 0	5 45
4½	Fairfield	6 15	7 53	11 13	1 23	3 13	5 58
8	Parramatta	6 31	8 11	11 31	1 46	3 31	6 16
14	Homebush	6 47	8 27	11 47	2 17	3 47	6 32
15½	Burwood	6 52	8 32	11 52	2 27	3 52	6 37
17	Ashfield	6 58	8 38	11 58	2 38	3 58	6 43
20	Newtown	7 7	8 47	12 7	2 55	4 7	6 52
22	Sydney	7 12	8 52	12 12	3 3	4 12	6 57

Mail

The SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney at 9 and 10.45 a.m., and 3 and 5.30 p.m. From Parramatta at 9.30 a.m., and 1.30, 3.30, and 5.30 p.m. From Liverpool at 9 a.m., and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1856.

THE news from America is full of instruction to the colonies. That country is an excellent study for the people of Australia, one from which their eyes will never be withdrawn. America is not a land to be reviled or despised. The frothy invective of pretended aristocrats awakens no response in the heart of a genuine philanthropist or a sound political philosopher. Over that vast continent are spread those great ideas which have been drafted from the highest forms of civilization. But there, too, are found, sometimes, apparently in combination with the noblest general professions, notions which have been formed in serfdom, in barbarian ignorance, and ruthless anarchy. It is a land of contrasts—the head and bust are beautiful, but, like the fabled monster of the deep, the inferior parts are obscene. The natural resources of America have favoured the great experiment of free institutions, expanded to their fullest proportions. A soil has been found in America congenial to the tree of liberty, but it is exposed to tempests which destroy its fairest blossoms. The exaggerations of the pretended friends of liberty often make liberty but an empty name. The savages of Kansas who demolish ballot-boxes, and the rogues of California who stuff them, are not to be confounded with the citizens of the North. In the Atlantic States there is regular and stable government. Law is administered with a dignity, purity, and intelligence which would not dishonour Westminster. The children of the pilgrims who, with some inconsistency, were animated by lofty views of government and society, still maintain a resemblance to their sires. In other states of the Union we see the dregs of the world,—adventurers of all colours, creeds, and nationalities, in whose hands the system of government adapted for a free and educated people naturally becomes a mean, despicable, rapacious tyranny. "O, Liberty!" exclaimed Madame ROLAND, as she turned to its gigantic statue, set up at the place of her execution—"O, Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

The worst evils of America are, however, the offspring of slavery. This *peculiar institution* is at perpetual war with every other institution. It makes all the laws of America in favour of human rights a national accusation. It is opposed to every argument in favour of popular freedom, and it is a standing affront to the religion of the great majority. Slavery in Eastern despotisms harmonizes with their politics; the slave of the harem may become its mistress; the slave of the pasha may succeed him. There is not, as in America, a perpetual conflict between the consciences of the nation and its momentary interest; it does not outrage the sense of other nations. America, the teacher of the purest doctrines of freedom, resenting even the most ancient symbols of subordination, is wrath because her deformity is uncovered, and her plague spot laid bare. Slavery in the East is one of its least evils; in America it unites with the miseries of bondage to both master and the slave all the irritation of a social war, and the infamy of a gigantic crime. It is due to mankind to protest that it is not the free institutions of America which have caused her degradation, but slavery sustained by a national compromise, and protected by a system of intimidation.

Although we are exempt from this great misfortune of America, Australia may learn much from her career. We are informed by all who have studied the course of American politics, that the powers of Government are left to the scrambles of an inferior class; that a contest for office is a struggle for its emoluments, and that the administration, which according to its theory ought to be the most popular, is often detested as a vulgar and feeble thing.

Whose fault is this? Doubtless theirs who, valuing nothing but ease and luxury, have neglected the duties of property and citizenship. At first this want of public spirit appears to be productive of no very evil consequences. It seems rather a generous conception. The "poor man is just as wise as the rich." "Plain common sense is superior to education." The needy and half-educated official is often deemed the best qualified to reign, because being ignorant he can sympathize with the ignorant! Thus we are told how the great man of the hour learned his letters; how he climbed the steeps of fortune; how he has eaten the bread of hardy toil; how he is a self-made man! All this is plausible, but it terminates in corruption in the grossest form, and intrigue which violates every principle of honour. Every opponent is silenced, now by ostracism, now by bludgeons, and now by the mob. Let the intelligent people of these colonies look to their interests in time; let them not fall into the lamentable folly of leaving the stage of politics open to schemers and adventurers. No man should be excluded from office because he may be of humble origin and moderate education, but these are not just reasons for his appointment. The man whose hands remain undefiled not only through poverty but through enticement and opportunity, is worthy of double honour; but this does not render it a wise system to trust only those to whom honesty is not only a virtue but a victory.

Next to this lack of public spirit, which shows itself in a withdrawal from public life, is the moral cowardice which shrinks from an effective resistance to wrong. Men who might effectually benefit the country, by a resolute protest, permit the most dangerous practices to grow up, because they are afraid to remonstrate. They would face a battery, and yet they have not courage to fight against a mean, shifting, and oppressive officialism. We trust that never will a bitter wail, like that uttered by the venerable statesman of Boston over the degradation of his country, be with equal justice poured forth over Australia. The time, however, must come, when the neglect of public duties will entail private sorrow. The canker felt first on the surface of society at last enters its heart.

How the complications of the American political system are to be resolved is too hard a question for political prophecy. It has been often predicted that the STATES will part asunder, and that to restore the Unity of America will require the sacrifice of her liberty. Everything seems to tend fast to anarchy, and unless the better elements of American society seek out each other, and thus afford a platform for a true republican Government, the nation may be obliged to take refuge from civil anarchy in the appointment of a dictator. The maxim of Napoleon was—"everything *for* the people—nothing *by* them," and history has told us the practical result. We have reason to fear that American statesmen, without improving the prospect, have adopted the converse theory—everything *through* the people; nothing *for* them!

To Australia and America are many features in common. We have escaped black slavery by the delay of colonization until slavery had fallen under the national reprobation. But for this we should have probably had a fugitive law, and a slave mart; and our auctioneers would at this moment be descanting on the charms and accomplishments of perhaps their own father's daughter. These are, however, evils which are full blown in America, and which here are only in the bud. We have much to excite both anxiety and hope.

It is not unreasonable to hope that the forms of Responsible Government now being initiated in the Australian colonies will furnish some security against a corresponding decay of public spirit in these lands, such as is to be lamented in the United States. The American Government, though a pure democracy, contains also some of the elements of a tyranny. The President, once elected, is absolute for his term of office, and those who are opposed to him feel as powerless to affect his administration as the crushed Magyars do to alter the policy of the Emperor of Austria, or the French Republicans do to oppose the will of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Nothing like Responsible Government is found in the United States, nor is it easy to see how it could co-exist with a Constitution where the chief executive officer is periodically elected. Every four years in America there is a fierce party struggle. After it is over the winning side has it all its own way till the next fight comes, and the losers must bide their time in patience. This state of things is hardly so well adapted to promote a continuous public spirit as the form of Responsible Government, where the supreme power is always dependent on public opinion, and those who wield it open to successful opposition.

In all the small republics which the world has hitherto seen, the Governments have been directly accessible to the influence of public opinion, and have rarely been able to withstand it. America is the first instance of a republic on a gigantic scale; and here the government has been fortified by the forms of the Constitution against the influences of popular agitation. To secure the stability of the Constitution the substance of popular liberty is reduced, and the representative influence suffers in the interest of the conservative element. Responsible Government gives freer play to the popular impulse with equal security to the forms of the Constitution, and furnishes the best safeguard against revolution by providing perfect facilities for reform.

WE observe in the journals of Tasmania an advertisement with a long array of names representing the principal magistracy of the country, which we suppose is to be understood as a letter of condolence to Mr. C. GAVAN CASEY, also a magistrate, and late the prosecutor in an action for libel. This was a very curious cause. It marks distinctly the existence in the same community of opposite sympathies. The defendant was the proprietor and editor of a small newspaper called the *People's Advocate*, representing not so much the political opinions as the social feelings which have survived the convict system. Some years ago the same class endeavoured to form themselves into a distinct community, with literary organs of their own, and officials to express their own political opinions. The better classes of society, whatever may have been the circumstances of their arrival, have ever shown the utmost anxiety to avoid all that would embitter the social relations of the people. There is, however, a section of the lowest taste who claim a distinction, not because they are better or more industrious, but because they can point to circumstances in their history which all but themselves would regard with regret.

The paper we refer to has usually been taken to express their ideas. It appears that Mr. CASEY, in the discharge of his duty as a magistrate, gave certain information to his worshipful brethren in reference to a public-house kept by this newspaper proprietor. Having offended the publican, he became obnoxious to the editor, who charged him with "deliberate falsehood," and with having given his information from "interested" motives. These accusations were the foundation of a prosecution for libel, and certainly ought to have led to a conviction. No respectable man would discharge the often difficult duties of a magistrate if those whom he happened to offend were suffered to assail his motives and veracity with impunity, as well as to question the general propriety of his conduct. A criminal prosecution of course passes into the hands of ordinary jurors, and generally, it must be admitted, with safety to public justice, as well as to the accused. We believe the deliberate judgment of twelve men will be found more frequently to express the real merits of a cause, than any other form of arbitration. In Tasmania, however, juries have appeared to survey public conduct from a very exceptional point of observation. The verdict in this case was "not guilty," with a rider requesting that "*the defendant would use more discretion in his publication in future.*" A more whimsical decision, perhaps, never proceeded from a jury-box. A man charged with an offence is pronounced "not guilty." One would suppose that nothing could be more complete than such a deliverance. The jury are not a court of honour, nor are they appointed to decide nice points of behaviour. When, therefore, they had pronounced the verdict of "not guilty," they had fulfilled all the obligations of their office. It is clear, however, that they believed the defendant was guilty. We gather from the remarks made by the journals, that when in deliberation the jury entered into a sort of compromise. A proportion only being for a verdict of not guilty, the rest were conciliated by a kind of oblique confession, that the defendant was rather indiscreet!

Such being the issue of the trial, the Justices of the Peace have come forward in a body to express their sympathy with the gentleman defamed, and their abhorrence of the abuses of the Press. Of course no personal injury has been suffered. There are men whose condemnation is praise. The only object of the address must be to protest against the mistake or misconduct of jurors, and to create, if possible, a more healthy opinion within the circles from which jurors are usually drawn. This must be, however, the result of that process which, no doubt, is gradually advancing in Tasmania. The injury occasionally suffered by individuals through the ignorance or stupidity of juries is the price paid for the enjoyment of an institution which, upon the whole, assures substantial justice to the country.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Dickinson, and Mr. Justice Milford.

RICHARDS V. WHITE.

This was a motion for a new trial. The verdict was for the plaintiff. The defendant now applied upon affidavits, to the effect that he was taken by surprise as to the time of trial, having been misled accidentally by information that the case would not be tried so soon; also that, in consequence of the trial being forced on, he was unable to procure the attendance of two material witnesses.

Mr. Manning and Mr. Faucett supported the motion; Mr. Darvall and Mr. Wise supported the verdict.

Their HONOURS granted a new trial, subject to the payment of the costs of the late trial by the defendant, and subject to the payment into Court of the amount of the verdict at the late trial.

APPLEWHAITE V. TERRY.

This was a motion for a new trial of an action of slander, in which a verdict was returned for the defendant. The grounds of the motion were, that the verdict was against evidence, an alleged misdirection by the judge, and the discovery of material evidence since the trial.

Mr. Manning and Mr. Broadhurst appeared in support of the motion; Mr. Darvall and Mr. Stephen supported the verdict

The action arose out of a negociation between the defendant, as manager of the railway traffic, and one Lush, who proposed to contract for running omnibuses in connection with the railway. The plaintiff was about to enter into partnership with Lush in this speculation, and a special damage was alleged that he lost such partnership in consequence of the slander. The defendant said of him that he was "a d—— scoundrel," and that if he found him about the place he would kick him off the platform. The defendant, amongst other pleas, pleaded that the plaintiff cheated one Tully in a matter of agency at Melbourne, and that the contract proposed being in connection with the Railway Company, and the traffic of the railway, it was for the public benefit that the words alledged should be spoken, and the plaintiff's character made known. The argument was mainly upon this ground. It was contended that this plea was no defence in law, inasmuch as the defendant was not privileged to make such a communication to Lush, although he might have been to make it to his employers, and inasmuch as the public had nothing to do with some alleged dishonesty between private persons, and consequently it could not be for the public benefit to mention it. The Jury, in finding their verdict upon such a ground as this, must have found against the evidence.

Their HONOURS, without calling on counsel on the other side, refused a new trial. They considered it a question fairly for the jury whether the words alleged to be slanderous were true, and spoken for the public benefit.

HOLROYD V. PARKES.

This was a motion for a new trial of an action of libel.

The argument was not concluded.

Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Darvall, and Mr. Pring appeared in support of the motion; Mr. Wise appeared in support of the verdict.

JURY COURT.—His HONOR Mr. Justice Therry sat in the Jury Court, for the trial of the case of Grenfell v. M'Donnell, but for want of attendance of jurors the trial did not take place.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.

BANCO COURT, No. 2.—New Trial Motions: Holroyd v. Parkes (part heard), Smith and others v. Frith and another, Kirchner and others v. Venus, Smith and others v. Frith and another, Henry v. Manning, Smith and others v. Toogood.

INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Povey, a special meeting for examination. The witnesses not being in attendance, the meeting was adjourned until the 12th instant.

In the estate of Stephen G. Alford, a second meeting. Claims amounting to £112 5s. 6d. were proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 6th proximo, for the attendance of insolvent and a witness.

In the estate of James Watson, a certificate meeting. Objections to the issue of a certificate having been lodged, the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday next.

In the estate of George L. and Percival L. Wilson, an adjourned certificate meeting. A witness was examined in support of the objections lodged, and the meeting adjourned until noon of Friday next.

SURRENDERS.

Richard Murray, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, shingler. Liabilities, £24 10s. Assets—value of personal property, £4; outstanding debts, £13 10s; total, £17 10s. Deficit, £7. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Henry Croudace, of Mount Lachlan, near Redfern, engineer. Liabilities, £176 0s. 5d. Assets—value of personal property, £40. Deficit, £136 0s. 5d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

Loftus Dickinson, of Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, gentleman. Liabilities, £191 10s. Assets—value of personal property, £10. Deficit, £184 10s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Joseph Corbett, of the Parramatta-road, innkeeper. Liabilities, £366. Assets—value of personal property, £10; outstanding debts, £35 11s.; total, £45 11s. Deficit, £320 9s. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 3.—Thomas M'Kell, second, 11. Abraham Cohen, adjourned certificate, half-past 11.

Thursday, 4.—John M'Kellar, special for proof of debts, half-past 10. Frederick Lee, adjourned examination, 11.

Friday, 5.—George James, adjourned second, 11. Thomas B. Bailey, adjourned single, 12. George L. Wilson and Percival L. Wilson, adjourned certificate, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before Mr. Dowling and Mr. G. Hill.

Fourteen persons convicted of having been found drunk in the streets were fined 2s. each, or in default of payment were sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours. All the other charges had their origin in drunkenness—Peter Conelly charged with having assaulted John Price George Worshington, Maurice O'Connor, and Margaret Cole for assaulting the police, and Isaac Phillips for using obscene language, were fined in penalties varying from 20s. to 40s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned for three or seven days, according to circumstances.

John Garrett White appeared on summons to answer an information filed by Henry Lalor for having, on the 29th August, cruelly beaten a dog, the property of Lewis Samuel. Complainant deposed that about 10 o'clock on Friday morning Mr. Samuel's dog was lying on the footway of Pitt-street, when defendant came up, and with a shovel struck at the dog; the dog rose at the uplifting of the shovel and received a blow on his foot, which otherwise would have fallen on his head and killed him; he spoke to defendant, who only replied that he was sorry he had not killed the dog; he said that the dog had flown at him; if he had it did not take place in his (witness's) presence. There was also a counter charge—White v. L. Samuel, for being the keeper of a dog, which on the 29th August, rushed at and bit John Garrett White. Complainant in this case deposed that about 8 o'clock on Friday morning, he and his mate were walking along Pitt-street, when a dog ran out and attacked another belonging to his mate; they fought; he went up to separate the two, and while so engaged, a dog—the dog now in Court, claimed by Mr. Samuel—jumped on his back, and bit him between the shoulders; having no weapon of any kind he went away, and having armed himself with a shovel, about two hours afterward he saw the dog lying on the pavement, and aimed a blow at his head with intent to kill it; the dog received the blow on his foot instead of on his head. John Whyte corroborated complainant's deposition. The dogs were fighting at a distance of about thirty yards from the gateway, out of which defendant's dog ran before leaping on the complainant. Their worships found both parties guilty, and sentenced each to pay a penalty of 20s. They would have been inclined to dismiss the case against White had he struck the dog with a shovel or any other weapon on the moment; but to go away and return for this express purpose, was a deliberate taking the law into his own hands which could not be overlooked.

Richard Winnett, of Castlereagh-street, appeared before the Court to answer an information filed by Mr. Cowlishaw charging him with being an habitual drunkard, and neglecting his two children, aged respectively eleven and four years. Evidence was given of Winnett's habitual—almost constant—inebriation, that the children were neglected and filthy, indebted almost entirely to the charity of their neighbours for every meal's victuals; and were frequently in the streets at late hours of night, afraid either to go home or to take advantage of the shelter that was offered them. Ordered to give sureties to be of good behaviour for six weeks, or in default of sufficient surety to be imprisoned for six weeks.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

George Globe, a seaman convicted of absence from his ship, the Centurion, without leave, was sent to gaol for seven days.

Bernham Haegel, a seaman convicted of desertion from the Centurion, was committed to gaol for fourteen days.

William Howell, Patrick Newland, and John Newport, and John Aarmand, convicted of drunkenness, were each ordered to pay the usual punalty of 20s., or be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

THE fourteenth monthly meeting of this society was held last night at the Royal Hotel, in pursuance of the rule of the society, and of notice given in the public journals.

Owing to the very inclement aspect of the weather until late in the afternoon, the attendance of members was more limited than on any previous occasion; and the lady visitors were probably in some degree deterred from risking a wet walk home, by the knowledge that no floral exhibits could at this season repay their attendance.

About 25 persons attended, and Mr. E. K. Silvester having been called to the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting read,

Mr. GRAHAM read an interesting and useful paper on the cultivation of rhubarb, in which after some remarks on the little attention paid to the cultivation of the plant here, whilst it was extensively imported into the colony as a preserve. The different descriptions of the plant most suitable for cultivation, and the best methods of cultivation, were commented on in clear and explicit language.

Mr. LINDSAY C. SHEPHERD then read a paper on the best means of eradication of the knot grass (cyperus hydra).

The paper, which was of some length, after stating the great evils to which gardeners were subjected by the growth of this grass in the colony, entered into some authority as to its origin, and expressed an opinion that it was probably imported to New South Wales from Norfolk Island, the tubercles of the plant having frequently been found in cases of imported plants from that island. The process proposed by Mr. Shepherd for the eradication of such plants of this noxious weed as were only of superficial growth, was by careful watchfulness of the spring shoots, and taking them out carefully with the trowel, watchfully securing the removal of all the nuts or tubercles which might be attached to them. For opposition to the grass when it had been trenched into some depth, he had but problematical remedies to suggest—such as fencing in the ground and allowing the tubercles to be rooted out by pigs, or by smothering the growth of the grass by manure.

Some interesting discussion took place on the paper as to whether the grass was indigenous or not. Mr. T. W. Shepherd stated that he had found it on the banks of the Murray and Murrumbidgee, and most of the rivers of the interior; and Mr. Kidd also attested to having found it on the islands adjoining the Sydney Harbour. On the other hand it was argued that the grass was known to be indigenous to India and to Norfolk Island, but some doubt was expressed by Mr. M'Gillivray as to the exact botanical identity of either the Indian or Norfolk Island plant with that which was found in the interior of Australia. It was generally admitted that the plant was a great evil in all horticultural operations, and that the best method of its suppression or eradication was deserving of the best attention of the Society. Mr. Kidd stated that in two beds in the Botanic Gardens its eradication had been carefully attended to for nine months, but without success.

The SECRETARY then reported that at the last meeting a paper had been read by Mr. Creswick on the growth of the sorghum sacharatum in this colony accompanied by a specimen, and a parcel of seeds for distribution to applicants. Since that time there had been a number of applications for the seeds, including one from Molong, Goulburn, Major's Creek, the Turon, and Mary's Creek, near Melbourne, showing that the proceedings of the Society were attracting attention in distant parts of the colony. There was still seed to be distributed which would suffice for about fifty applications, and he doubted not these applications would soon be made.

Dr. DOUGLASS wished to know whether this seed was that of the plant which had been prominently noticed by and recommended for introduction into this colony by Mr. E. Deas Thomson during his late visit to Europe. That gentleman had seen it growing in Provence, and had stated then that the flower, stem, and root of the plant were all alike made available for useful commercial purposes—the first being capable of being distilled into spirit, the second serving as food for cattle, and the root for the production of sugar. Mr. Thomson had sent out a quantity of the seed of this plant, which if it possessed the qualities he had mentioned, must be a highly valuable adjunct to the natural products of the colony; and he wished to know whether the seed now offered for distribution was of the same plant, or whether it was the common millet seed grown on the Hunter.

Mr. CRESWICK said, the specimen he had exhibited, and which possessed all the qualities described by Dr. Douglass was raised from a few seeds brought from France, and he doubted not it was identical with the plant described by Mr. Thomson; and he was confirmed in this opinion by the plants raised in the Botanic Gardens from the seeds sent by Mr. Thomson.

After some conversation as to the great importance of trying the cultivation of so useful a plant on an extensive scale, Mr. T. W. Shepherd stated that although of late it had disappeared in the colony, he believed it was not altogether new. He thought it was introduced from China some fifteen years ago, but its valuable properties not being then known or appreciated its cultivation had been neglected.

Mr. M'GILLIVRAY in stating his opinion of the usefulness of the plant, and the desirability of its extensive cultivation, thought the credit of calling public attention to it lay with Mr. Creswick, and the medium of publication offered to him by the society. Of the two bushels of seed sent by Mr. Thomson, the colony had generally heard no word, or of the results therefrom. True it had been grown in the Botanic Gardens, but though a public institution for disseminating information on these subjects, no account of the plant, no inducement to cultivate, and no offer of distribution of seeds to the public generally had been made, except at the last monthly meeting of the society.

The SECRETARY then announced that the Society's Spring Exhibition would take place on the 25th instant.

Several new members were elected, and notices of papers by Mr. T. W. Shepherd, on the Botany of Norfolk Island, and by Mr. Lindsay C. Shepherd on the Management of Ladies' Miniature Gardens, for the next monthly meeting, were placed on the paper.

APPOINTMENT.—John Henry Scott Durbin, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands, to act as Police Magistrate within the pastoral district of Liverpool Plains.

DISTRICT REGISTRAR.—Mr. James Martin has been appointed District Registrar within the police district of Wellingrove, in the room of Mr. C. C. Gardiner, resigned; and Mr. John Thomas to be assistant District Registrar within the police district of the Macleay River.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

LECTURE BY MR. W. G. PENNINGTON.

THE following lecture, on "The Writings of Mr. W. M. Thackeray," was delivered yesterday evening, in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, by Mr. W. G. Pennington. The ev

purism, but I have not this faculty. Many of these ephemeral productions, written for Punch, are very smart and clever, but it seems to me that they did their duty in the form in which they first appeared, and that the re-publication of them is somewhat akin to the operation of decanting champagne. For this republication we must, however, make many allowances; every one can who knows what it is to get his bread by mental toil. It is all very well for us who read, but is it equally well for those who write?" Londoners look for *Punch* on Thursday morning quite as eagerly as they look for the devil'd kidneys which are to help out the matutinal meal. The animal appetite would lose its zest but for the intellectual source. Fancy the labour required for the gratification of the intellectual government—the cudgeling of the brain, or rather the fancy, to extract wit and humour from public reports and other contemporary records—the efforts to give new phases of social character all possible and probable, found, no matter how, when, or where. So long as they are readable, do not wonder that the intellect which is tasked for your gratification gets a little weary now and then, and that the hard-pressed caterer of novelties for the million looks round and about to see if any of has good bits will bear serving up again, it may be to help to pay for the children's schooling, or some other unforseen claim that the ordinary week's wages have not sufficed to keep down. At all events, if the scribe can save his brain by getting money from booksellers for his *recheauffes*, who will blame him? It is a mere debtor and creditor account with intellect, striking the balance in favour of repose—a true economy of mental labour, the mind's best holiday. Mr. Thackeray needs no apology for his re-publication, and if some of his good things have lost a little of their original edge and piquancy, there is much in these volumes which we can still read with unabated zeal.

The Snob Papers, which are reprinted in Bradbury and Evans's volumes of Miscellanes, are of this class, among the best satires in the language. You cannot question their fidelity. Your own conscience tells you they are as true as the Gospel. You cannot quarrel with the writer, or call him a snarling, snappish, ill-natured critic, because I defy any one reading the Snob Papers to point out one single caustic expression in the whole series. There is no claptrap outburst of indignation at social and national follies to catch the applause of the shilling gallery; there is no grave and sober and sleepy sermon upon the enormous sins of billiard-playing, and gambling, and drunkenness, and getting into debt, well garnished with appropriate tenets, and aphorisms, and moral sentiments, after the most approved model of the Rev. Dr. Dryasdust. *Cui bono*, says our modern Juvenal. People would not care a rush for any moral essays addressed merely to their reason. But if I can enlist their passions and their sentiments in the cause of morality, and virtue, and good conduct—if I can prove to them by a little play of the imagination that people can live good and virtuous and happy lives without aping the follies of privil-ged fools, contenting themselves with their own social sphere until they have got the wings to soar above it, have I not been a good moral missionary, and turned my genius to good account? The subject will not admit of a declamation, and a moral essay would not draw a house. The alternative is to give a little practical philosophy in the way of example, not in the semi-heroic vein of Pope, or in the good boy strain of Cowper and Hannah More, but by the aid of some little anecdote or story about a Mr. Brown, a Mr. Jones, or a Mr. Robinson, whom every one has had, at one time or another, within the circle of his acquaintance, if he has not been the Brown, Jones, or Robinson himself. Everybody can seize the idea of Sackville Mayne, the coal merchant, in his snug little residence in Kensington Oval, with his pretty little wife, his stately mother-in-law, the quiet little dinner on Sunday, with the friend dropping in, and the bottle of port, and the whiskey-toddy to top up with, the good spirits and cockneyism of the host, the warmed up old naval anecdotes of the post captain's widow,—all given as Thackeray can give them, with graphic fidelity—the "good, kind, simple, honest easy fellow" in love with his wife, well disposed to all the world, content with himself, content even with his mother-in-law." What could possess such an estimable man to go wrong? What but the fatal Snobbish delusion of the respectability of belonging to a club. The pinnacle of social ambition reached, we have the gradual descent from the eminence,—the Sybarite taste *for recherché* viands, smoking, billiard playing, five guines whist, neglect of home, semi-Belgravia instead of Kensington Common, debts, duns, Boulogne, the Insolvent Court, and, finally, Kensington Common and repentance. Could a moral lesson have been better read to the thousands of decent and respectable men seduced out of their proper sphere in life by a vulgar, paltry, unsatisfying ambition. It is more effective than a thousand *sermons*. Take again, Major Ponto (of the Horse Marines) Evergreens, Manglewurzelshire, a silly old fool, with a good house over his head, and an income of a thousand a year, without any vice, living with clumsy and ill-concealed screwing and scraping, and striving, all for what?—merely to keep a son in a cavalry regiment, and occasionally to give great ostentatious poverty-stricken entertainments to seedy and aristocratic neighbours, who only laugh at them for their pains. This is striking at the roots of social vices, and striking a blow which will be felt. What is the use of preaching a sermon, where the notorious practice of the preacher is at variance with his precept? The audience will only look upon it as hypocrisy, and the lesson will be lost. But tell a good, plain, piquant, and practical story, taking no pains to point your moral, but leaving your reader to find it out for himself, and, depend upon it, you will not be a bad missionary. One mode of preaching need not necessarily supersede the other, but it will be a potent auxiliary in the cause of virtue. The philosophy of Snobbery, Mr. Thackeray describes better than I can.

The lecturer here read an extract from Thackeray's Book of Snobs, as follows:—

> A man becomes enormously rich, or he jobs successfully in the aid of a minister, or he wins a great battle, or executes a treaty, or is a clever lawyer who makes a multitude of fees and ascends the bench; and the country rewards him for ever with a gold coronet (with more or less bulls or leaves) and a title, and a rank as legislator. "Your merits are so great," says the nation, "that your children shall be allowed to reign over us in a manner. It does not in the least matter that your eldest son be a fool: we think your services so remarkable, that he shall have the reversion of your honours after death vacates your noble shoes. If you are poor, we will give you such a sum of money as shall enable you and the eldest-born of your race for ever to live in fat ease and clover. It is our wish that there should be a race set apart in this happy country, who shall hold the first rank, have the first prizes and places in all Government jobs and patronages. We cannot make all your dear children Peers—that would make Peerage common, and crowd the House of Lords uncomfortably—but your eldest ones shall have everything a Government can give: they shall get the pick of all the places: they shall be captains and lieutenant-colonels at nineteen, when hoary-headed old lieutenants are spending thirty years at drill: they shall command ships at one-and-twenty, and veterans who fought before they were born. And as we are eminently a free people, and in order to encourage all men to do their duty, we say to any man of rank—get enormously rich, make immense fees as a lawyer, or great speeches, or distinguish yourself and win battles—and you, or even you, shall come into the privileged class, and your children shall reign naturally over ours."
>
> How can we help Snobbishness, with such a prodigious national institution erected for its worship? How can we help cringing to Lords? Flesh and blood can't do otherwise. What man can withstand this prodigious temptation? Inspired by what is called a noble emulation, some people grasp at honours and win them; others, too weak or mean, blindly admire and grovel before those who have gained them; others, not being able to acquire them, furiously hate, abuse, and envy. There are only a few bold and not-to-the-least-conceited philosophers, who can behold the state of society, viz., Toadyism, organized:—base Man-and-Mammon worship, instituted by command of law:—Snobbishness, in a word, perpetuated, and mark the phenomenon calmly. And of these calm moralists, is there one, I wonder, whose heart would not throb with pleasure if he could be seen walking arm-in-arm with a couple of Dukes down Pall Mall! No: it is impossible, in our condition of society, not to be sometimes a Snob.

The influence of Snobbery in suppressing the affections and impulses of our common nature, is here pointedly told.

But I must quit this part of my subject, and come to the consideration of Thackeray's merits as a writer, in the best form in which I think he has yet shown them to the world—in his novels. Of these, in my opinion, "Vanity Fair" as yet takes the first place. It fulfils all that we look for in a perfect work of fiction. It is full of natural and amusing incident, the characters, if not highly coloured, like those of Dickens, are bold and firm in outline, there is no overstraining for mere melodramatic effect, but all the details are reasonable, accurate, and consistent. "A Novel without a Hero" is a bold task to achieve. It is easy enough to devise a fiction with a pivot upon which the entire interest of the story is made to hang. Some good or bad hero, who passes through divers vicissitudes, serene or violent, who loves, hates, or befriends, and is loved, hated, or befriended through three volumes, and meets with his appropriate reward or punishment at the end of the third. Fielding and Sterne, two of the best writers of fiction in English literature never attempted this; Thackeray has achieved it. In "Vanity Fair" there is not one action, but several; and yet not one of the separate actions interferes with or disturbs the congruity of the whole. The interest of the piece is scattered about with a sort of literary *abandon*, and yet it is never out of tune. Who is the hero or the heroine, if we must measure the work by the old-fashioned, orthodox standard. George Sedley and Dobbin, Amelia, and Becky Sharpe, are none of them heroes or heroines, and yet they are the main pivots upon which the chief interest of the story hangs. Vanity Fair is not only a novel without a hero, but a novel without a plot. The incidents are all taken from common every-day life. There is not one single startling transition; all the catastrophes are such as may happen any day to any one. The current flows along easily, gently, and smoothly, without cataracts or rapids, and yet there is no monotony. The interest of the reader is always fresh and vivid. Old Sedling comes to ruin by doing "bear" on the Stock Exchange, indulging the fatal credulity that after Te Deum had been sung for peace, Buonaparte could never return from Elba. George Osborne is killed at Waterloo—the only violent death, by the by, in the story, and Rarodon Crawley separates from his wife, under the belief of her conjugal infidelity. Becky drugs old Joe Sedley, certainly, but that is a defect as I shall show. This is the only violence done to our sensibility, and yet our sensibility may every day be equally shocked by the revelations of the *Times* newspaper. The genius is shown in investing these common-place incidents with a romantic interest, and in making the interest react in the enforcement of a moral lesson.

It would be absurd to attempt to give an outline of Vanity Fair. One would have to give every separate set of incidents, and then group them all together, and after all a very very imperfect precis would be the result. Thackeray, like Fielding, eschews elaboration of plot, and if you compare their respective writings you will find the same severe simplicity, with only greater purity of taste. What is there in Vanity Fair to recount in the way of incident? George Osborne, the son of a rich, vulgar, bearish, illiterate old Snob of a Russell-square merchant, marries, against the wish of his amiable parent, Aeliana Sedley, the only daughter of a feeble-minded stockbroker, a mésalliance of course according to the canons of Snobdom. He goes with his regiment to Waterloo, and is duly recorded in a bulletin as among the illustrious dead. Amelia is thrown back with her child upon her parents, who, in the meantime had come down in the world, and she goes along pining, poor young creature, for long years and years, constant to the memory of her dear departed husband, until convinced by evidence that brings conviction to her silly little mind that the husband was a very worthless fellow, and utterly unworthy of such a dear affectionate little stupid, while, all the while there is a great, honest, conscientious warm-hearted Dobbin, going out of his way to make her first husband act honourably towards her when he loved her deeply himself, wasting years of his life in fond recollection, and ultimately marrying the lady. Side by side with this current of middle class Snobbery, and occasionally intermingling therewith, is presented the career of Becky Sharpe, one of the most distinctive and best delineated of all Thackeray's characters. There is nothing however very startling in her career. A clever scheming governess, marrying a very heavy dragoon without a penny, and carrying on the difficult game of fashionable life in May Fair upon nothing a-year, getting her husband a colonial government at the expense of her own character, separating from him, and ultimately sinking to the abyss of keeping a stall in Vanity Fair, a good embodiment of the idea of a lady of doubtful reputation struggling on the edge of gentility. There is nothing in the plot, there is nothing sought to be attempted, but there is the acme of genius in the management of the details, and in the masterly delineation of the characters. Let us take some of these at random. Old Osborne is an excellent type of a class such as I well remember in my younger days, but which is now fast becoming extinct—a compound of arrogance, vanity, malignity, and vindictiveness, without one solitary ray of fine feeling. If there is any fault to be found with so clever an artist, it is that this character is too dark even for a Rembrandt: but then it must be borne in mind that the date of the story is supposed to be a generation gone by. George Osborne is pourtrayed with much severity. A handsome young lieutenant forming a sort of spoony attachment with a young lady in an inferior grade of Snobdom, which attachment the fond little creature accepts as genuine affection—trying to jilt her—and forced back into the path of duty by the remonstrances of a generous mentor; and then inveighing against his friend because, through his marriage, his old wretch of a father had cut him off with a shilling. Hear the young snob in the first week of his honeymoon, and mark the ruling principle:—

> "A pretty way you have managed the affair," said George, looking savagely at William Dobbin. "Look there, Dobbin," and he flung over to the latter his parent's letter. "A beggar, by Jove! and all in consequence of my d—d sentimentality. Why couldn't we have waited? A ball might have done for me in the course of the war, and may still, and how will Emmy be better? by being left a beggar's widow? It was all your doing. You were never easy until you had got me married and ruined. What the deuce am I to do with two thousand pounds? Such a sum won't last two years. I've lost a hundred and forty to Crawley at cards and billiards since I've been down here. A pretty manager of a man's matters you are, forsooth. Do you suppose a man of my habits can live on his pay and a hundred a-year? How the deuce am I to keep up my position in the world upon such a pitiful pittance? I can't change my habits; I *will* have my comforts. I wasn't brought up on porridge, like Mac Whirter, or on potatoes, like old O'Dowd. Do you expect my wife to take in soldier's washing, or ride after the regiment in a baggage waggon.

Becky Sharpe is far the best drawn character in the story. There is a sort of devilry in her wickedness that makes one half like her, bad as she is. Our author gives her as the clever scheming woman; never without a resource in the most desperate emergency, accommodating herself with consummate flexibility to every phase of society with wonderful self-possession, prudent, courageous, firm, energetic, but withal thoroughly heartless. Here's a clever sketch of the policy and course of action of this female Machiavel:—

> Becky's former acquaintances hated and envied her; the poor woman herself was yawning in spirit. "I wish I were out of it," she said to herself. "I would rather be a parson's wife, and teach a Sunday school, than this; or a serjeant's lady, and ride in the regimental waggon; or O! how much gayer it would be to wear spangles and trousers, and dance before a booth at a fair."
>
> "You would do it very well," said Lord Steyne, laughing. She used to tell the great man her *ennuis* and perplexities in her artless way; they amused him.
>
> In her commerce with the great, one dear friend showed the same frankness which distinguished her transactions with the lowly in station. On one occasion, when out, at a very fine house, Rebecca was (perhaps rather ostentatiously) holding a conversation in the French language with a celebrated tenor singer of that nation, while the Lady Grizzel Macbeth looked over her shoulder scowling at the pair.
>
> "How very well you speak French," Lady Grizzel said, who herself spoke the tongue in an Edinburgh accent most remarkable to hear. "I ought to know it," Becky modestly said, casting down her eyes, "I taught it in a school, and my mother was a Frenchwoman."
>
> Lady Grizzel was won by her humility, and was mollified towards the little woman. She deplored the fatal levelling tendencies of the age, which admitted persons of all classes into the society of their superiors; but her ladyship owned that this one at least was well behaved, and never forgot her place in life.
>
> How the Crawleys got the money which was spent upon the entertainments with which they treated the polite world, was a mystery which gave rise to some conversation at the time, and probably added zest to these little festivities. Who knows what stories were or were not told of our dear innocent friend? Certain it is, that if she had had all the money, which she was said to have begged, or borrowed, or stolen, she might have capitalised and been honest for life, whereas—but this is advancing matters. The truth is, that by economy and good management—by a sparing use of ready money, and by paying scarcely anybody—people can manage, for a time at least, to make a great show with very little means; and it is our belief that Becky's much-talked of parties, which were not, after all that was said, very numerous, cost this lady very little more than the wax candles which lighted the walls. Stilboro' supplied her with game and fruit in abundance. Lord Steyne's cellar was at her disposal, and that excellent nobleman's famous cooks presided over her little kitchen, or sent by my lord's order the rarest delicacies from their own.
>
> I protest it is quite shameful in the world to abuse a simple creature, as people of her time abuse Becky, and I warn the public against believing one-tenth of the stories against her.

Poor wretch. What a battle of life to fight. Scheming to get up in the world. Scheming to keep her footing in the fashionable eminence to which she has fought her way inch by inch, rising again after every recoil, and neither defeated nor dismayed at the very last, when d opped down to the lowest apparent depth of degradation. Such a very clever young lady would never be allowed to die in a workhouse. Her parting from her husband on the memorable day of Quatre Bras, and our young friend's admirable equanimity in the hour of trial.

> Rebecca, as we have said, wisely determined not to give way to unavailing sentimentality on her husband's departure. She waved him an adieu from the window, and stood there for a moment looking out after he was gone. The cathedral towers and the tall gables of the quaint old houses were just beginning to blush in the sunrise. There had been no rest for her that night. She was still in her pretty ball-dress, her fair hair hanging sereneat out of curl on her neck, and the circles round her eyes dark with watching. "What a fright I seem," she said, examining herself in the glass, "and how pale this pink makes one look!" So she divested herself of this pink raiment; in doing which a note fell out from her corsage, which she picked up with a smile, and locked into her dressing box. And then she put her bouquet of the ball into a glass of water, and went to bed, and slept very comfortably.
>
> The town was quite quiet when she woke up at ten o'clock, and partook of coffee, very requisite and comfortable after the exhaustion and grief of the morning's occurrences.
>
> This meal over, she surveyed her position. Should the worst befal, all things considered, she was pretty well to do. There were her own trinkets and trousseau, in addition to those which her husband had left behind. Besides these, and the little man, the General, her slave and worshipper, had made her many very handsome presents, in the shape of cashmere shawls, bought at the auction of a bankrupt French general's lady, and numerous tributes from the jewellers' shops, all of which betokened her admirer's taste and wealth.
>
> Every calculation made of these valuables, Mrs. Rebecca found, not without a pungent feeling of triumph and self-satisfaction, that should circumstances occur, she might reckon on six or seven hundred pounds, at the very least, to begin the world with, and she passed the morning disposing, ordering, looking out, and locking up her properties in the most agreeable manner. If she is a novel without a hero, at least let us lay claim to a heroine. No man in the British army which has marched away, not the great Duke himself, could be more cool or collected in the presence of doubts and difficulties, than the indomitable little aide-de-camp's wife.
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> * * * * *

Our author has hardly rendered Becky poetical justice. She is not let to drop down the stream quietly and disappear, but he throws her over the entaract. "In her earlier career, "as the Edinburgh reviewer observes, "though there was more to hate, there was much to admire, and something to like. The reader thoroughly sympathised with her scorn of fools, however highly placed; with the intrepidity with which she encountered insolence, and the dexterity with which she repelled it; with her spirit in danger, her resources in difficulty, and the gay vivacity which was spread like sunshine over her whole demeanour. He was amused even by the impudence of her vanity, and the breadth and boldness of her mendacity. It is difficult to avoid sympathising with the success of schemes so magnificently planned and so audaciously carried out." *C'est l'un tutti*. Nothing succeeds like success; the clever *femme intrigante* is admired even by her victims. The husband gets his government at the price of his wife's shame: he accepts it—of course that is quite the way of the world—and is also part of the same mundane policy that the poor, though unprincipled, woman who had schemed unsuccessfully to keep her booby of a husband on his legs, should be cut adrift when she had overplayed her game. The moral of Vanity Fair would perhaps have been just as perfect without revolting our sensibility by exhibiting Becky in her after career as a common swindler, and a Madame Laffarge, insuring a man's life, making his will in her favour, and then poisoning him. This is Eugene Sue and not Thackeray. The moral of the piece had been well worked out, and the 5th act might have been cut out altogether. But perhaps we are too hypercritical.

The other characters of the story are all consistent. Amelia Sedley is a splendid foil to Becky. Her weak-minded, silly old father is admirably drawn, and his gradual descent in imbecility after the irretrievable loss of his social position is a most truthful and perfect representation. The characters are not only perfect, but the grouping is as nearly faultless as it is possible for literary acumen to achieve. There are no great men and noble women in the book, simply because Thackeray never undertook to paint great men and women; he professes to deal only with the smaller peculiarities and weaknesses of mankind, and to have essayed the higher passions and energies would have been simply an incongruity. The novel without a hero would long live as one of the literary glories of our country.

Pendennis is generally admitted to be inferior as work of art to its predecessor. The hero is simply a discreet, proper, well regulated old, young man, very prudent, somewhat hard and worldly, and never betraying any sentiment, except perhaps in the boyish escapade with the illiterate actress, and ultimately marrying that very good young lady his cousin. The best character in the story is that well made up old gentleman, the tuft hunting old parasite, Major Pendennis, though his maxims of morality are a little too much after the fashion of Sir Pertinant Macsycophant, indifferent about the means of achieving a position in the world so that no social propriety is violated. The Major has, however, the soul and spirit of a gentleman with all his worldliness, and steps in right gallantly to the rescue of the unfortunate Begum from the rapacious harpies whom her blackguard husband has brought to prey upon her. The failure of his schemes for the worldly advancement of his nephew, in getting him a rich wife and a seat in Parliament, by a very unscrupulous suppression of the truth with regard to an ugly little bit of family history on the part of the intended—the young man taunting his uncle with having sold him to mammon, but consenting honourably, and not as the Major wished, to take the wife without the worldly accessories—the disappointment, rage, half-compunction at his duplicity, of the old man, are as fine a piece of serio-comic painting as is to be found in fiction.

Blanche Amory is a very inferior character to Becky Sharpe, in that it wants the strength and vigour of the first delineation. Becky is a clever woman of the world; Blanche is never anything but an overgrown school-girl, ripening into a coquette—not an effective character, however skilfully painted. Her sentimentality is only the sentimentality of a school-girl; her coquetting between the rising man of genius and the rich lout is well told, but not extraordinarily. The work is perfect in execution, but it is not a work of the highest genius.

"The Newcomes" is, after "Vanity Fair, one of our author's best productions in the field of fiction. There is some skill shewn in the reproduction of the old friends and faces of a former novel. Arthur Pendennis is the historian of that most respectable family, originating in Threadneedle-street and Clapham Common, and emerging into fashion and Belgravia through the head of the firm of Pump and Aldgate being created a Baronet, and marrying an Earl's daughter. This mode of fictitious historiography is slightly artificial, but is well suited to the *feuilleton* form in which it is the fashion of modern writers to publish. Arthur Pendennis goes to Grey View School (of course the Charter House) with young Clive Newcome, to whom he is kind as a little boy. They are afterwards thrown together by the wave of London society, and hence the history. Colonel Newcome, Clive's father, is the son of the man of no origin, who married the female head of the old respectable banking firm in Threadneedle-street, and of course only inherits his father's moderate fortune acquired antecedent to the second marriage. The Threadneedle-street ingots descend to the two sons of the second marriage, the elder of whom becomes the *parvenu* aristocrat, the younger being content with respectability and Bryanstone-square. Thomas Newcome goes to India, becomes a distinguished officer in the Indian army, marries a fool, and has a son, Clive, who becomes the hero of the story. Clive Newcome in course of time falls in love with his cousin Ethel, the daughter of the aristocratic member of the firm; but as he has no social *status*, holding only the equivocal rank of an artist, though an amateur, he is of course inadmissible into Belgravia. Clive pines for the half-relenting Chloe, who, however, lets him marry, after all, a little girl with a pretty face and a fickle mind. The colonel becomes involved in an Indian banking speculation—loses every shilling—with proud humility becomes a brother of the Charter-house, and the curtain drops over the concurrent deaths of himself and his daughter-in-law, leaving Clive free to marry his first love in a melodramatic tableau at the close of the second volume. The hero of the story is not distinctive—not much, indeed, above common-place; but then it must be remembered that the object of the writer was to portray a young man with good impulses, but purposeless in his life and character. The foil to Clive—and yet it is not a perfect foil, for Clive is not a fool—is his cousin Barnes; the one all head and no heart, the other honest, true, manly, generous, loving, not destitute of *savoir faire*, but not clever enough to become a respectable rascal. Ethel Newcome is a good, if not a fine conception. The affectionate, warm-hearted girl, with a genuine, loving nature, never chilled by the ice of society, constant to the first love from which the barriers of Belgravia separate her, never estranged even by his unkindness from her old uncle, coy, from necessity, but never coquettish; the generous friend, the family peacemaker, the noble-minded social victim. The character is not a perfect one, because, as Thackeray well knows, perfect characters always spoil a novel by making it too good, and therefore too slow. Ethel has her weaknesses, but the art is shown in making them all venal. The Colonel is a noble, generous, fond, manly, affectionate old goose; a gallant soldier, an atrocious man of business, a perfect child in the ways of polite society. But the real interest of the story is concentrated around the dear, delightful old simpleton. It is for this reason that the Colonel's first love, Madame de Florac is again brought on the stage, and an admirable *tour de piece* is achieved in introducing as an accessory character Madame de Florac's son, whose genial *bonhomie* well diversifies the incident of the narrative. The affectionate and devoted father, willing to lay down his life for his boy, never knowing the cause of his son's unhappiness, never dreaming that it was all his own doing, thus becomes undeceived. The poor dear man is equally at fault about hisson's tastes. He cannot comprehend him in the matter of art.

Mrs. Pendennis occupies only a reflex place in the narrative; but she is a dear good soul, whom one cannot help loving, and a thoroughly good Christian. The remonstrance with Lady Clara, whom she suspected of meditating elopement from her brute of a husband, is a noble piece of sentiment.

To canvass Thackeray's literary merits is hardly a subject for a popular lecture like the present. My review I am aware is full of imperfections, but I have striven to illustrate our author's genius by the best recognised examples of it now before the public, and to confine myself to those alone. I have sought but to exhibit him in the very highest walk of literary fiction. As a true moral missionary, lending the aid of his powerful pen to the good cause of promoting morality and virtue, and that, not by any violent overstraining at effect merely to captivate the fancy in scenic effect and decoration, but to prove by illustrations that the meanest capacity can seize and appreciate, that according to the ordinary course of this world vice has its own punishment and virtue its own reward—that though there are weaknesses, and vices, and follies, innumerable in the world, the ordinary action of society will correct all transgression against its laws. It is better for example to live a sober, decent, and respectable, if vulgar, life, and pay your debts, than live a fashionable one and be always in trouble and difficulty; and, furthermore that the trouble, and difficulty, and loss of the esteem and good opinion of your neighbours and friends, is a sufficient hell upon earth if properly brought home to people's consciences to make the world purer, and happier, and better than it is. The world is better already. Shabby, out at elbows baronets, sneaking, shifting, lying, ready to sell their souls for a ten pound note in order to hang on to the skirts of fashionable life—are becoming more and and more rare. Sherrick the money-lender is beginning to show fine feelings, and we must presume his market of human weakness is getting flat. We are getting wise in our generation. "There is no man or woman in our time," says Thackeray, "who makes fine projects, and gives them up from idleness or want of means. When duty calls upon us we no doubt are always at home and ready to pay that grim tax gatherer. When we are stricken with remorse and promise reform, we are never angry, or idle, or extravagant any more. There are no chambers in our hearts, destined for family friends and affections, and now occupied by some sin's emissary and bailiff in possession. There are no little sins, shabby peccadilloes, importunate remembrances, or disappointed holders-out of promises to reform hovering at our steps, and knocking at our doors. Of course not." The moralist of the nineteenth century is fulfilling his mission.

Mr. Pennington was frequently and heartily cheered during the delivery of the lecture, and at its close a vote of thanks was awarded to him by acclamation.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD,
FROM 26TH AUGUST TO 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1856.

Date.	BAROMETER. 9½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	WET.	MAXIM.	MINIM.	REGISTER
Tu. 26	30.022	29.990	29.992	30.020	62	67	66	64	59	66	62	60	61	67	57	
Wed. 27	30.000	29.880	29.880	29.872	64	67	66	65	56	66	62	61	61	66	52	
Th. 28	29.880	29.784	29.754	29.766	63	65	64	64	59	63	62	60	59	67	58	
Fri. 29	29.830	29.844	29.864	29.912	64	66	66	63	59	66	63	57	60	70	55	
Sat. 30	29.943	29.883	29.856	29.877	65	65	62	62	55	66	55	55	54	56	51	
Sun. 31	29.883	29.854	29.840	29.842	62	66	64	64	55	66	63	61	64	66	55	
Mon. 1	29.780	29.660	29.604	29.656	66	69	67	65	61	70	65	63	62	72	56	

WEATHER.

Tuesday 26th.—[Wind N.N.W., N., N.N.E.—S.] Light winds all day till 4 o'clock, varying about the N. point; clouds partial; between 2 and 4 darkly clouded from Southward, and wind then set in from that quarter and blew strong for a couple of hours, stormy clouds with lightning passing over; by 7, sky had become beautifully clear, and a calm.

Wednesday 27th.—[Southerly wind.] Morning calm and beautiful, afterwards fresh to strong breezes prevailed all day, clear dry atmosphere; at night wind chopped back to the Northward fresh.

Thursday 28th.—[Wind S., S.W., S.W. by W., S.—W. Rain 0·02.] Light wind, and some gentle rain before 7 a.m., and continued cloudy and threatening greater part of day; latter part, wind rose to blow strong, and blew heavily and coarsely from after 10 till near 2 o'clock in night.

Friday 29th.—[Wind N., N.W. by N., N. by W., N.] Light winds and delightful clear weather all day.

Saturday 30th.—[Wind N.W., N. Rain 0·32 inch.] Morning light airs, moist, fog and smoke not rising; cloudy and thick forenoon; and after 12 rainy till sunset, with moderate wind, afterward cleared up, and night clear and fine.

Sunday 31st.—[Wind W., N.E., N.N.E., N.] Early morning calms, banks of fog passing from W. to E.; light winds and clear sky, and very lovely weather all day.

Monday 1st.—[Wind N. by W., S.W., S.W. by W.] Rain 0·36 inch.] Morning calm and cloudless sky, mild and pleasant, light airs and calms and warm summer weather all day; after 4 o'clock, thunder storm here up from S.W.W., and passed over in an E. and S.E. direction about 5 o'clock with rain, thunder, and lightning; and about 6·30, a heavy storm of rain with lightning passed over with a hard squall from same quarter; and shortly after this sky cleared and wind died away; latter part of night set in fresh and squally, with rain from S. and by E.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Mart, at 10 o'clock, Seasonable Drapery Goods, &c.; at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Damaged Tobacco, Salmon, Fruits, Pickles, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Coffee, Soap, Teas, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Sugars, Bath Bricks, Butter, Sardines, American Hops, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Pampanga Sugar, &c.

MR. F. SMITH.—At the Stores of James Dean, Esq., Queen's-place, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, &c.

MR. G. JENKINS.—Lease of Yard, Shop, Sheds, Water Tank, in Hamilton-lane, New Street-street.

MR. W. C. RUSH.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Manchester Goods, Dresses, Silks, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Dogcarts, Drays, Carts, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. BURT, LISSALI, AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, &c.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Bangor Slates.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Timepiece, Engravings, Musical Boxes, &c., &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Fire-arms, Watches, Boots, and Sundries.

MR. J. F. STAFF.—At No. 10, York-street, at 11 o'clock, Gaol Labour Produce.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—At 151, Old South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of a Grocer.

MR. A. ALLAN.—At his Rooms, at 2 o'clock, Drapery, Paperhangings, Fancy Goods, Glassware.

THE CITY ELECTION.—The nomination will take place at noon, to day, in Macquarie Ward, on the western side of Hyde-park.

CITY ELECTION.—The following places have been appointed additional polling-places for the Electoral District of the City of Sydney:—For Macquarie Ward, a booth in the north-western portion of Hyde Park; for Bourke Ward, an empty store on Circular Quay, Pitt-street North; for Gipps Ward, a booth near police station house, Argyle-street; for Brisbane Ward, a booth in Wynyard-square; for Phillip Ward, a booth on vacant space of ground, near Cooper's-row, Abercrombie-street, and a room at the corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets; and for Cook Ward, a booth on vacant space of ground, north side of Woolloomooloo-street, between Forbes and Bourke streets, and a room in Mrs. Hughes' Cottage, Elizabeth-street South, opposite the eastern wall, Old Burial Ground.

LIVERPOOL RAILWAY.—In our notice of the works on this line in yesterday's paper, the word "feet" is accidentally substituted for "yards," in stating the amount of excavation, viz., 124,000.

THE NEW COURT OF REQUESTS.—The business of the Court of Requests has been transferred from the old court room in Bent-street to Macquarie-street, near Hyde Park, a portion of the building known as the old Government Printing Office having been fitted up as a Court Room and offices. It was supposed that when the change so long desired was effected, the convenience of the public would have been consulted, and that the business of the court would have been transferred to a suitable building erected expressly for the purpose, or to premises selected from their adaptability for the purposes to which they were to be devoted. So far from such a supposition being correct, there is now greater cause of complaint than before. The Court Room in Bent-street, small and inconvenient as it undoubtedly was, was in every respect superior to the present one—it was more central, more commodious, and better ventilated. The new Court Room and the offices attached would be a disgrace to any provincial town, and the wonder is that the Commissioner would without protest consent to adjudicate in it. Monday last was the first day of the sitting for £10 cases, when the attendance of persons is not so numerous as during the hearing of £30 cases, yet on account of the cabined, cribbed, confined space called a court-room, the place was inconveniently crowded. The room is about thirty feet long, divided in the centre into two equal compartments, one half affording standing room to the public, and the other being devoted to the Bench, the gentlemen of the legal profession, and the officers of the court; it is about fifteen feet wide, and not more than eight or ten feet high, the roof being of a concave shape, which renders it almost impossible to hear distinctly what is said; a few small apertures, called windows, admitting a partial modicum of light, but not a breath of fresh air, a fact which the half suffocated appearance and sweltering visages of every one in the court, the Commissioner not excepted, bore melancholy evidence of. The fittings are the same old fusty time-worn articles that adorned the court in Bent-street—the same old bench, tables, witness box, and railings—their well-worn appearance contrasting sadly with the rough white washed walls. If the Court continues to be held there, lawyers will have to renounce all hopes of fees from its proceedings, and the injured must let their wrongs go unredressed, for the danger of infection from an impure atmosphere such as will ever surround the place will deter parties from entering its precincts under any consideration. It may in time be appropriately called a Court of *Bequests*, from the necessity that will arise to persons who may be compelled to do business in it being called upon to make their wills unexpectedly. It was generally compared on Monday to the Black Hole of Calcutta, and yet £1100, we learn, has been expended upon it, a sum which, if properly applied, would have gone a great way towards erecting a suitable building according to the plans and specifications lately drawn up with that object. The intention of erecting a proper building for the business of this Court it seems has been abandoned at the very time when the business is accumulating, and an extension of the Commissioner's Jurisdiction is intended, and which will increase it four fold. Numerous complaints were justly made against the old Court, but a change from the new to the old would now be hailed with delight. It is now to be hoped that the new Court-room, as it is called, will be at once condemned, and that immediate steps be taken to provide a suitable building where the public business can be properly disposed of.

THE ROCKY RIVER.

WE were favoured yesterday by Mr. Ross, a Melbourne digger, with the perusal of a letter from his mates at the Rocky River, who are thorough practical diggers, having worked at the Melbourne diggings for several years.

The writer attributes many of the failures to the random and un-systematic style in which many persons who joined the "rush" on the first intelligence, went about the work they had undertaken. The first rush was composed mostly of unpractical persons who abandoned their more legitimate callings during a moment of great excitement, and the result, as might be expected, was, that they shuddered at a close view of the labour and fatigue. There are now, however, a large number of experienced diggers, who will, during the approaching summer, test to the utmost the auriferous quality of our soil. The writer is acquainted with many parties who are at work there, and all are doing well. He advised any person contemplating giving the New England diggings a trial to supply himself with £30 or £40, as the sinkings are deep, and require much time and labour to bottom: the sinkings average from 60 to 70 feet, a great portion of which is through hard rock. There are shallow diggings where it is only necessary to sink ten or twelve feet, and the creeks in the summer season, he has good reason for believing, will afford remunerative employment to thousands. Three hills, called Buchanan's Hills, have been lately prospected, and the result was such as to lead to the general belief that they contained large quantities of gold. Operations are prevented by the Resident Gold Commissioner, until he receives some necessary instructions from Government to whom the matter has been reported. One claim only is in process of working, and a handful of the earth, taken at twelve feet from the surface when washed produced two pennyweights of gold. These hills are situated six miles north of the old diggings. Provisions are plentiful, and the rate of board is 25s. a-week. Shovels and buckets cost 12s. each, and all other necessary implements are purchasable at a corresponding ratio. The writer recommends parties proceeding to the Rocky to travel by the mail, as less fatiguing, and in the end more economical, as they can take pretty large swags with them, without additional cost, and tools are procurable on the diggings at fair prices. Money is very scarce among the diggers, arising from the low price which gold, when sold in the stores or to small purchasers, fetches, £3 8s. an ounce being the highest price. Labour is in demand, the wages avera

COLONIAL INSURANCE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by Act of Council.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., CHAIRMAN
S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—JAMES SUTHERLAND MITCHELL.

Office: No. 34, Bridge-street, near George-street, Sydney.

The above company will receive applications for the Insurance of houses and other buildings, merchandise, and chattel property of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.

The capital of the company is £250,000, with power to increase the amount to meet the business of the company.

The list of shareholders is open to public inspection, and persons desirous of other information respecting the company will meet with attention at the office.

Where urgency is necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The present Company has been formed with the view of securing a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old Company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.

RATES.

Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. 3d., and upwards
Buildings shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 3s. 9d., and upwards.
Wooden—Buildings metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards.
Wooden ditto, shingled, special.

Country Agents, who will supply Forms of Application and receive proposals from persons wishing to insure:

MAITLAND—Mr. A. Dodds.
NEWCASTLE—Mr. George Mitchell.
BATHURST—Mr. S. B. Sanjeant.
GOULBURN—Mr. R. Craig.
WOLLONGONG—Mr. George Hewlett.
WINDSOR—Mr. John Dawson.
MORETON BAY—Mr. Henry Buckley.
DUNGOG—Mr. Peter M'William.
LIVERPOOL—Mr. E. Goertz
PARRAMATTA—Mr. E. Mason.
MUDGEE—Messrs. Walker and Smith'
PORT MACQUARIE—Mr. Horatio Toser
KIAMA—Mr. R. Stobo
PENRITH—Mr. R. C. Lethbridge
SINGLETON—Mr. J. Munro.
SCONE—Mr. Thomas Dangar.
BRAIDWOOD—Mr. A. Vider.
SHOALHAVEN—Messrs. John M'Arthur

N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above Company from payment of losses occurring throughbush fires; country properties being insured against such casualties.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, namely:—

On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.
Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.

An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement.

THACKER and CO., agents.
George-street, 22nd December.

MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON, Established 1835.—The undersigned are issuing policies of Insurance against FIRE at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the old premiums.
BEIT and SONS, Agents, No. 8, Macquarie-place.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY:
Edward Knox, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holdsr, Esq., M.L.C. | Joseph S. Willis, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.L.A. |
Swinton Bouit, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Arthur M. a'Beckett, Esq.
BANKERS—The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
SURVEYOR—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
RESIDENT SECRETARY—A. Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

Capital subscribed exceeding.....£1,700,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding.....700,000
of which £100,000 is invested in the Colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £169,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.

Class 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

Class 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.

Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special arrangement.

Goods and Stocks-in-Trade of a non-hazardous description, deposited in any building, will be insured at the same rate as the building itself; but General Merchandise, including all goods not specially hazardous, coming within the usually accepted application of the term, deposited in first-class stores, will be treated as non-hazardous, and insured as such.

FLOATING POLICIES.

Covering merchandise in all or any of the stores in Sydney, as above described, subject to the average clause, will be charged not less than 12s. per cent. per annum.

The Average Clause applies to "Floating Policies" only, and is introduced in no other cases except by special agreement.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services. Losses by bush fires meet with due attention.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors continue to receive proposals for the sale and purchase of Annuities, Endowments, and Reversions, and for Insurances on Lives. No entrance or admission fees are required, nor is any additional premium charged to officers in the army or navy, unless called into actual service. The following are amongst the advantages held out by the Company:—

Two Scales of Premiums, one lower than those of most other companies; the other carrying Guaranteed Additions, or entitling to Guaranteed Reductions in the Future Premiums, on a plan entirely new and peculiar to this Institution. The scale of reductions which are guaranteed ranges from 32½ to 52 per cent. on the Amount of Premium, and the Bonus contingent only on the continuance of the life doubles the amount of the policy.

No Liability of Partnership, these reductions and additions not being contingent upon profit.

Policies are issued upon the half-premium system.

Surrenders of Policies are accepted on very liberal terms; and Claims paid within three months after proof of death.

No extra charge to members of the Volunteer Corps.

PREMIUM TO INSURE £100, PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age	Without Profits	With Profits	1st Bonus after 10 payments.	Reduced Premium in lieu of Profits.	Within 1 year.	Within 7 years
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 13 7	1 10 0	3 10 0	1 6 1	1 0 3	1 2 0
25	1 18 6	1 9 3	3 9 3	1 16 9	1 0 3	1 7 0
30	2 16 3	2 5 5	3 10 3	2 2 9	1 11 3	1 14 9
35	3 19 8	3 4 10	4 13 8	2 10 1	2 3 6	2 10 3
40	5 1 8	4 7 1	5 15 8	3 1 5	2 15 9	4 9 1

The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information may be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

Agents for both departments: For Moreton Bay, at Brisbane, R. Towns and Co.; Ipswich, A. Macalister. Maitland — Wolfe and Garrick. Newcastle — Bingle and Son. Goulburn—William Chatfield. Windsor—William Walker. Bathurst—James Stirling Home. Campbelltown—James Turner. Albury, J. C. Pierce. Kiama, William Marks. Yass—Rees Jones. For the Fire Department: At Gundagai—Joseph Chalder and Co. Pambula—Medical Referee, Richard Bligh, Esq.
A. STANGER LEATHES Resident Secretary.
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND, or, INSURANCE ON LIFE.

The Directors of the Australian Mutual Provident Society invite all persons who may wish to provide for their families at their decease to consider the duty of insuring their lives. The payments are so reasonable as to be within the reach of all classes.

For instance, to secure £100 a person twenty years of age (if in good health) would have to pay £1 17s. 5d. per annum, or about 9½d. per week. If thirty years of age, £2 8s. 2d. per annum, or about 11d. per week, &c., &c.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

PURE WATER.—Galvanized iron cisterns, 200 gallons, now landing, ex Sea King. MITCHELL and CO.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH,

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.
Sydney, 7th July, 1856.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office,—Exchange-buildings, George-street.
CAPITAL, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
John Fairfax, Esq., Chairman.
J. Edward Ebsworth, Esq. | Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.
James Henderson, Esq. | John B. Watt, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Marine Surveyor—Captain W. S. Deloitte.
Agents and Surveyors at Newcastle—Messrs. Bingle and on.
Surveyor at Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Alexander Grange.

The Directors meet every Wednesday, for the despatch of general business, at 11 o'clock; and on other days at a quarter before 1 o'clock to receive applications for Insurances. Risks taken on vessels forty-five tons register and upwards.

RATES OF PREMIUM BY FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.
(Free from average unless general, or the ship be stranded.)

	Guineas. per cent.		Guineas. per cent.
Great Britain	2	Port Cooper	3
China	2½	Wide Bay	2
Manila	2½	Clarence River	2
India	2½	Moreton Bay	1½
Java	2	Twofold Bay	¾
Mauritius	2	Pambula	1
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Port Phillip	1½
Valparaiso	2	Ditto, per steamer	¾
California	2	Adelaide	1½
Auckland	1¼	Hobart Town	1
Port Nicholson	2	Launceston	1¼
Nelson	2½	Circular Head	2
Port Otago	2½		

GOLD AND SPECIE.

Port Phillip	1	Great Britain	2
Ditto per steamer	¾	Singapore	2

Policies on goods, gold, and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.

TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.

3 Months	3 Guineas per cent.
6 Months	5 Guineas per cent.
Whaling voyages	10 Guineas per cent.

The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.

N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT GARRETT secretary.

SYDNEY AGENCY of the WATERLOO LIFE CASUALTY, AND SELF-RELIEF ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated under 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 110.
Capital—£400,000.
Head Office—355, Strand, London.

This company offers to the insured the greatest possible advantages and perfect security, on the most liberal terms, which will be best understood and appreciated upon examination of the prospectus and tables, which are to be had gratis at the office of the undersigned.

☞ Under the enlarged powers lately received from the Board of Directors, this agency is authorised, upon the acceptance of any life assurance, at once to issue the policies, and, in the event of death, to settle the claims.

N.B. All policies indisputable.

Frederick Mackellar, Esq., M.D., Lower George-street, has been appointed medical referee to the company at Sydney.

Medical gentlemen in all cases remunerated for their report by the company.

A liberal commission allowed to agents.

Parties desirous of becoming country agents or medical referees are requested to communicate with the undersigned. BEIT and SONS, 8, Macquarie-place.

CHARLES ANDREONI, Watch and Clock Maker and Working Jeweller, 70, William-street, Woolloomooloo. Every description of watches and jewellery made and repaired on the shortest notice, and at moderate price.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte-makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed. 19, Bridge-street.

GLASSOP'S BATHS are now complete, and opened

HUGH PATERSON, Surgeon-dentist, 18, Elizabeth-street North

J. C. WILLIAMS, Commission Agent, 77, Sussex-street, Sydney.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (Established in Sydney 1842), 181, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

MR. A. BENSUSAN, Surgeon-Dentist (late to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, London), 7, Jamison-st.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, 19, O'Connell-street, supplies artificial (mineral) teeth of every natural shape and variety, from one to a complete set, on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf and the best cement. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor, from 9 to 10 a.m.

MORETON BAY.—HENRY MAURICE and CO. Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Produce Brokers, Queen-street, North Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—A. M'ARTHUR and CO. have removed from 84 and 86, Pitt-street, to 46 and 48, York-street, a few doors south of King-street.

REMOVAL.—J. E. BLAKE has removed from Union Wharf to 14, Macquarie-place.

REMOVAL.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have removed to 178, George-street, opposite Hunter-street

REMOVAL.—Messrs. RABONE, FEEZ and CO. have removed to No. 6, Wynyard-street.

THOMAS WILLOCK, Painter and Glazier, Paperhanger, &c., begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 95 to 165, Castlereagh-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Nichols.

N.B.—All orders in the above line punctually attended to.

TO THE FAMILIES residing at Pott's Point, Darling Point, and Woolloomooloo.—The undersigned begs to inform the above that he has now all the facilities for executing orders on the shortest possible notice, and in a manner equal to any of the first shops in the city.

One call will satisfy as to the quality of the goods, and the prices charged. Roll butter received twice a week. Coffee ground on the premises daily. Teas of the most superior quality always on hand. ANDREW FAIRFAX, 53, William-treet, corner Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

W. J. LENNON, Stock and Share Broker, Pitt-street, Sydney, begs leave to intimate to the public generally, that, at the suggestion of numerous friends, he is now prepared to undertake the disposal of land and house property, stock and stations, by private contract, in addition to his present business, that of stock and share broker, and begs to assure those who may intrust their commissions to his care, that his best energies will be devoted to the promotion of their interests. From his knowledge of stock and stations, and his long and intimate acquaintance with business generally, he doubts not of being able to give satisfaction. 25, Pitt-street North, Sydney, 1st September, 1856.

INVESTMENTS in Government Debentures, and the Shares of the several Banking and other Companies, may always be obtained or disposed of, on application to W. J. LENNON, stock and share broker, No. 25, late 356, Pitt-street.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street, Sydney, are purchasers.

RIVER MURRAY WOOL.—The undersigned are prepared to make advances on shipments of wool or other produce to their friends in London or Liverpool, on very favourable terms. CHUBB, HILL, and CO., Grenfell-street, Adelaide; or Lipson-street, Port Adelaide.

SPANISH or MEXICAN DOLLARS.—The undersigned are purchasers at full rates. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street, August 30th, 1856.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS.—The undersigned are prepared to enter into contracts for bringing out emigrants from Germany to Sydney and Moreton Bay, or any of the other ports of New South Wales, if sufficient inducement should offer. Rates of passage money reduced. For particulars apply to HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—Parties from the interior and others would do well to visit the above warerooms, where an endless variety of furniture, bedsteads, and bedding, offers good choice, and at moderate prices. ☞ Mark the address.
DEAN'S Furniture and Bedding Warehouse,
(WILLIAM DEAN and CO., Proprietors.)
City Mart, Market-street.
Packing done with the utmost care.

MESSRS. THOMAS BARKER and CO have recommenced the manufacture of Colonial Tweeds, and they are enabled by the introduction of improved machinery to make a much superior article than heretofore produced in the colony. Orders will be received at the Factory, Sussex-street, or by M. M. CAMPBELL, 163, Cumberland-street, Church-hill.—Sussex-st eet, Sydney, 12th August, 1856.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—Mrs. READING begs to thank the ladies of Sydney for the kind patronage she has hitherto received, and begs to inform them she has opened a new Showroom for the exhibition of Spring Millinery and begs their inspection of some elegant novelties in hats, bonnets, and general millinery.

A SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE (Napier's) is for SALE at the HERALD Office. It is in good order, and fit for work forthwith, either by steam or fly-wheel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to the PUBLIC.—A Further Continuation of the Great Drapery Sale, to make room for Summer Goods.

Huckabacks, 3d., worth 6½d.
Sheetings, 7½ l., worth 1s. 3d.
Calicoes, 2½ l., worth 6½d.
Flannel, all wool, 6½ l., worth 1s. 3d.
Blankets, 4s. 11d., worth 15s.
Prints (9 yards), 2s. 6d., worth 5s.
Alpaca dresses, 3s. 9 l., worth 10s.
Circassian robes, 3s. 9 l., worth 12s. 6d.
Lustre robes, 3s. 9 l., worth 14s.
Striped poplin, 5s. 9 l., worth 18s. 6d.
Figured carmolite, 5s. 9 l., worth 21s.
Silk alpacas, 5s. 9 l., worth 20s.
Ladies' coutille stays, 3s. 6 l., worth 7s. 6d.
Ladies' coutille stays, 5s. 6 l., worth 9s.
Ladies' coutille stays, 7s. 6 l., worth 12s. 6d.
Ladies' cotton hose, 6½d., worth 1s.
Ladies' cotton hose, best quality, 8½ l., worth 1s. 9d.
Children's socks, in all sizes and qualities, half price

And every article connected with the drapery trade at one-half the general price.

WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. The cheapest house in Sydney.

SYDNEY AGENCY.—HENRY FERRIS having resumed business on his own account as a Broker and Commission Agent for the sale of every description of farm and dairy produce, wool, tallow, and hides, begs to solicit a continuance of that support he has had the last fourteen years. Address HENRY FERRIS, Broker and Commission Agent, Pitt-street, near the Theatre, Sydney.

LUCERNE SEED.—Farmers and Graziers that wish to lay down Lucerne paddocks should not miss this favourable season for sowing, and the moderate price of seed, only 2s. per lb.; last season it was 6s.; may be sown up to November during moist weather, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. The seed is warranted, and samples sent by post for trial. On SALE, at the Stores of HENRY FERRIS, three doors from the Theatre, Pitt-street. N.B.—Lucerne being a perennial plant, the first is the only expense, as it remains a permanent crop for 20 years, if kept clean. May be seen growing at the Stores.

WHITE Dutch Clover and Italian Rye Grass.—Farmers wishing to lay down paddocks of the above Grasses for growing Hay can be supplied at a low rate, in quantities, at the Stores of HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

HORSE BEANS.—A few bushels left of the English Pick Seed Beans, may be seen growing at the Stores of HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-st., Sydney, near the Theatre.

BRIERLY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their New Stores, 178, George-street, opposite Hunter-street,

Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Ollmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, York-street, and Pitt-street.

Invoices of assorted ironmongery
Ditto ditto tinware
Ditto ditto holloware
Sheet, rod, and hoop iron
Blister, shear, and spring steel
Patent scythes, sheepshears
Rag and shoe stones
Paints, oil, and turpentine
Grindstones
Manila rope, 3 to 4 inch
Plumbic zinc, leadpipe
Galvanised iron, grain tin
Spades and shovels
Weighing machines
Pickaxes, handles
Cutlery and albata plate
Hoes, axes, and picks.

THOMAS WOOLLEY.

EX LIZZIE WEBGER.—To Millers and Country Storekeepers.

Van Diemen's Land wheat
Van Diemen's Land flour.

About 2000 bushels prime wheat, and
Eighty tons best Van Diemen's Land flour
For SALE, in lots to suit purchasers.
HENRY FISHER 25, Lower George-street.
Sydney, 1st September, 1856.

MAURITIUS COUNTER and Snowdrop Sugars, ex Thames.—Mauritius Snowdrops, about 60 tons; Mauritius Sparkling Counter Vesons, about 60 tons; either in or out of bond. Delivery to be taken from the Exchange Bonded and Free Stores, Pitt-street, in lots to suit purchasers. For terms, price, &c., apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 1st September, 1856.

WINES and SPIRITS.—On SALE by the undersigned now landing, ex Sea King, and other recent ships—Ports, single, double, and treble diamond, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Ditto in one dozen cases
Sherries in wood and bottle
Brandies, Martell, Hennessey, United Vineyard, and Marett's
Ditto pale in one dozen cases
Rums, fine old Jamaica, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ditto West India, 20 per cent and 10 per cent o.p.
Geneva, Key and JDKZ
Scotch whisky, best brands, in cask and bottle.
KIRCHNER and CO., Wynyard-street.

PURE COFFEE and Choice Teas.—Families in search of the above are directed to RICHARD NESBITT, family grocer, Wilshire-place.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA WATER and LEMONADE.—For SALE, to land ex Sea King, 400 dozen Soda Water, and 200 dozen Lemonade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CORKS.—For SALE, ex Sea King, 1000 gross Velvet Wine Corks, and 10.0 gross Porter Corks. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

PLATE GLASS, polished and silvered (guaranteed sound), on SALE at the stores of the undersigned. NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO. Sydney, June 6th 1856.

80,000 HOBART TOWN Shingles for SALE. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of JOHN KEEP, wholesale ironmonger, Barrack-street:—
Collins's real American picks
Ditto ditto axes
American buckets
Japanned and galvanised buckets
Bullock and horse bells
Patent and wrought nails
Sheet and hoop iron.

PRINTING INK, in 3 dozen kegs, for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

50,000 FEET BALTIC and AMERICAN flooring boards
20,000 ditto wide clear pine shelving ditto
25,000 ditto Baltic red deals—all lengths and widths
500 dozen and sashes; slate slabs and cisterns
And all other kinds of building materials, at low prices.
W. H. ROLFE, Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

GUINNESS' genuine STOUT, bottled by Messrs. Dumphy and Co., of Dublin, in pints and quarts, now landing, and for SALE. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and Co., Clarence-street.

TO GROCERS and Shippers, and Country Storekeepers.—Mauritius, snowdrop, and bright grocers' sugar.—The residue of the Thames' very superior snowdrop and counter sugars for SALE by private contract. Samples on view at the warehouse of the undersigned, or the bulk at his bonded store under the Exchange. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 26th August.

GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., Manufacturers and Importers of British Straw Bonnets, have now on SALE, at their stores—
Men's leghorn hats
Ditto palm and Panama hats.
Also every description of ladies' straw bonnets, black chips, black straws, &c., and flowers and feathers.
3, Wynyard-street, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

210,000 HOBART TOWN Shingles, Galvanised Tiles, &c. Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street.

1000 DOORS and Glazed Windows, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-st.

40,000 FEET 1 and 1¼-inch G. and T. pitch pine flooring. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street.

KAURI SPARS and Planks. Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street.

BALTIC RED DEALS, assorted lengths, solid and cut, cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-st.

AUSTRALIAN WINES for SALE. J. E. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie-place.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to E. FORD HERALD Office

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, an extensive collection of Fruit Trees, consisting of the choicest varieties of orange, lemon, lime, citron, pear, apple, peach, apricot, nectarine, plum, cherry, walnut, Spanish chesnut, olive, guava, custard apple, quince, loquat, filbert, mulberry; currants—black, white, red; gooseberry, fig, cuttings of twenty varieties of choice dessert and wine grapes. Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to call at the gardens and inspect the trees previous to purchasing. All orders punctually attended to. Trees carefully packed for the country or neighbouring colonies. JOHN BAPTIST, market gardener, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ornamental and flowering Trees and Shrubs, comprising the choicest varieties of magnolia, camellia, daphne gardenia, viburnum, ficus, buddlea, nerium, bignonia, rose, fuschia, &c., &c. Norfolk Island, Moreton Bay, and other pines; bulbs of dahlias, hyacinth, ranunculus; and intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to call at the garden, where they can select from the most extensive collection in the colony. JOHN BAPTIST, market gardener, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

COALS, A. A. Co.'s, every bag weighed. Coke, Cut Firewood, Charcoal, and Lime, at P. J. ELLIOTT and CO.'S, Woolloomooloo.

SALES BY AUCTION

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street—Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder

Draft of Unbroken Colts and Fillies.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have been instructed by Mr. John Giblet to sell by auction, at the Cattle Markets, on THURSDAY, September 4th, at 2 o'clock,
20 unbroken colts and fillies.

WEDNESDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
Several well-bred saddle mares
A powerful phaeton horse
A few strong journey horses
5 strong young horses, from Hunter River
A number of town dray horses
And some very able Windsor draught ditto.

Phaeton Horse.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very fine powerful black horse; a splendid gig and phaeton horse, and also good in saddle; is steady, quiet, and stanch, and is strongly recommended by his present owner.

Saddle Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Several quiet well-broken saddle horses, suited for town hackneys.

Horse Sale TO-DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
25 head of horses and mares, just arrived from the country, and broken in for various purposes. Among them are some good saddle and cart horses, and will be sold subject to any fair trial before payment is made.
Terms at sale.

Team of Horses, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Horse Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 stock horses, with saddles and bridles
1 bay mare, good in saddle and harness
1 good gig or cart mare
1 roan mare, warranted to pull a ton up Druitt-street
1 bay horse—a good cart horse
1 brown horse—a good gig horse
1 boy's pony, very quiet to ride
1 roan cart horse, warranted.
Terms at sale.

Dog Carts, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 light omnibus, suitable for a pair of horses
2 spring carts, new
1 good gig, in good order
1 new dogcart
2 light carts, 2 town drays
Box carts, stone trucks, cart harness, gig harness, saddles, &c.
Terms at sale.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 51, King-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
Invoices of
Drapery
Paperhangings
Fancy goods
Glassware
Dolls
Slops, bonnets, &c., &c,
Terms, cash.

To Cabinet Makers, Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Stores of James Dean, Esq., Queen's-place, at 11 o'clock prompt,
8, 10, and 12 feet extension tables
Leaf ditto
Drawing-room ditto
Hair-seated sofas
Ditto ditto chairs
Easy chairs, in morocco
Arm ditto ditto
Mahogany rockers
Gents' wardrobes
Ditto writing tables
Saloon sofas
Reading tables
Venetian blinds
Walnut toilet tables and glass
Ditto writing desks
Devotional chairs
Chimney glasses, in variety
Toilet ditto
Pianofortes, semi-grand
Cottage ditto, &c., &c.
Without reserve.—Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
V in triangle, over SC & Co.
64 Chests Congou Tea
24 Chests Hyson-skin Tea
23 Half-chests ditto ditto
34 Boxes ditto ditto
100 Cases Bottled Fruits
500 Cases Whybrow's Pint Pickles
1 Ton Black Pepper, in Robins
8 Cases Guava Jelly
20 Tons Liverpool Soap
20 Bags Dates.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above parcels of saleable goods.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
By order of the Official Assignee.
Two Cases American Clocks, assorted
Oil Paintings and Engravings, very choice
Eight-day Bracket and other Clocks, rosewood and inlaid
Fancy Composition Frames, for gilders
Worktables, Footstools
Drawing-room Suite in tabarette
Bronze Timepieces, Silver Chains, Cutlery
Musical Boxes, Liqueur Cases, &c., &c.
For Positive Sale, by order as specified above.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above choice lot of goods, for imperative sale.
Terms, cash.

940 Acres of Land in Argyle.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th of September, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land situate in the county of Argyle, containing by admeasurement 940 acres, be the same more or less, at Bangalore Creek, commencing at the south-west corner of John Reddall's 2160 acres, and bounded on the east by that farm, being a line north 80 chains; on the north by a line west 117 chains and 60 links; on the west by a line south 80 chains; and on the south partly by unlocated land, and by part of a measured portion of 640 acres, being a line east 117 chains and 60 links to the south-west corner of John Reddall's 2160 acres aforesaid.
Terms at sale.

Town of St. Leonard's, North Shore.

Two Allotments of Land, 66 feet frontage by a depth of 330 feet.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 4th September, at 11 o'clock,
Two allotments of land, situated at St. Leonard's, each having a frontage of 66 feet to Falcon-street, by a depth of 330 feet, and adjoining the allotment at the corner of Falcon and Alfred streets.
A plan of the property on view at the City Mart.
Terms at sale.

Postponement of the important Sale of Building Allotments in the Town of Liverpool, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, from Tuesday, the 2nd, to WEDNESDAY, the 10th September at 12 o'clock.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the proprietor to sell, upon the ground, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, at noon,
A large block of land, comprising about six acres, in the very best part of the town of Liverpool, immediately opposite the Railway Terminus, divided into 57 allotments, varying from 33 feet to 66 feet frontages to Scott-street, Bigge-street, George-street, and a new street, running from George-street to Bigge-street, lately named Railway-street.

This land forms part of the square, on the lower end of which stands the Gaol and Wesleyan Chapel.

BLOCK 1.

Lot 1—A corner, with 66 feet to George and Railway streets
2 and 3—Adjoining, with 27 feet to Railway-street, by 66 feet deep
4 and 5—Have each 33 feet to George-street, by 150 feet deep.
6 to 14—Have each 34 feet 2 inches to Railway-street, by 132 feet deep
15 and 16—Have each 27 feet ditto, by 66 feet ditto
17—A corner, with 66 feet to Bigge and Railway streets
18 and 19—Have each 33 feet to Bigge-street, by 120 feet deep.

BLOCK 2.

Lot 1—A corner, with 66 feet to George and Scott streets
2 and 3—Adjoining, have each 27 feet to Scott-street, by 66 feet
4, 5, 20, and 21—Have each 33 feet to Scott-street, by 120 feet deep
6 to 14—Have each 34 feet 2 inches to Scott-street, by 132 feet deep
15 and 16—Have each 27 feet to Scott-street, by 66 feet
17—A corner, with 66 feet to Scott-street, by 66 feet to Bigge-street
18, 19, 34, and 38—Have each 33 feet to Bigge-street, by 120 feet deep
37—A corner, with 66 feet to Bigge and Railway streets
35 and 36—Adjoining, each 27 feet to Railway-street, by 66 feet deep
23 to 33—Nine lots, each 34 feet 2 inches to Railway-street, by 132 feet deep
22—A corner lot, with 66 feet to George and Railway streets
23 and 24—Adjoining, each 27 feet to Railway-street, by 66 feet deep.

☞ The auctioneers beg to direct the particular attention of the shopkeepers in Liverpool, and others intending to reside there, as well as persons disposed to speculate in the purchase of town allotments in immediate proximity to an important railway station, to this highly important sale of building sites in the very best part of Liverpool, many of which are immediately in front of the station house and platform, which must directly prove to be the spot on which the whole business of the town be transacted.

Every lot offered at this sale will be positively sold to the highest bidder. W. W. Billyard, Esq., the solicitor for the vendor, can be consulted about the title prior to the day of sale.

The terms will be very liberal, extending over a considerable period of time, in proportion to the amount sold.

A large plan on view at the City Mart, and lithographs will be ready on Saturday.

Railway tickets FREE to all attending the sale. A luncheon in a tent to be fixed on the ground close to the station.

Observe!—The train starts at 9·30 a.m., which will arrive in Liverpool a little before 11 o'clock. The next train will be too late for the sale.

Four New Cottages in Forbes-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, at 11 o'clock.
All that valuable block of buildings comprising four cottages, with six rooms in each, adjoining each other, situated at the north end of Forbes-street, with good depth of land and entrance at the rear from a street running east and west. The houses are of brick, substantially and tastefully built after the Elizabethan style, with slated roofs, and commodious internal arrangements; a supply of good water—separate yards. Quiet and respectable neighbourhood, and the kind of houses to command good tenants. Purchasers are invited to inspect them.

Preliminary Notice.
Mount Druit Estate, near Saint Mary's.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on an early day, to be named in a future advertisement,
7 valuable farms, forming part of the Mount Druit Estate, on the Penrith Road, near Saint Mary's, varying in extent from 100 to 180 acres, most of them bounded by Rope's Creek, some of them improved, partly fenced, and cultivated.
Further particulars will appear when the plans are completed.

Small House and Ground in Kent

SALES BY AUCTION.

Best Bangor Slates.
Just landed.
☞ At Campbell's Wharf.
On WEDNESDAY Morning, 3rd September, 1856, at Half-past 10 o'clock precisely.
To Builders, Contractors, Private Purchasers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, September 3rd, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
30,000 best Bangor slates, comprising
Duchess
Countess
Viscountess
Ladies.

*** Purchasers are reminded that this is the only lot of best Welsh slates in the market. The slates will be sold without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale of One Hundred and Twenty Packages Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and Sheffield Goods.
Ex late arrivals, and expressly selected for the requirements of the colony.
Continued MONDAY, the 8th, and TUESDAY, the 9th September.
To Ironmongers, Grocers, Publicans, Storekeepers, Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, September the 8th and 9th, 1856, commencing each day at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
120 packages assorted furnishing and general ironmongery, hollow-ware, cutlery, tools and grindery, beer engines, brass taps, joints, &c.,—a few particulars of which are given below:

Frying pans, assorted Nos. 1 to 8	Button hooks
Ditto ditto, tinned	Oval tin teapots
Patent enamelled oval pots	Tin candlesticks
Ditto ditto saucepans	Bush plates
Deep and shallow basins	Oval tin dishes
Mottled chamber pails	Iron weights
Tinned tea kettles	Bar ditto
Pint and quart tin bottles	Iron spoons
Tin cases	Chest handles
Pepper boxes	Snuffer pans
Oil cans	Best box 3-feet rules, assorted
Stand mills	Bull's-eye lanterns
Best carved coffee mills	Curtain bands
Ditto grocers' mills and wheels	Pole ends
Best cast steel hand-saws	But hinges
Ditto ditto ripping ditto	Hasps and staples
Ditto blue back ditto	Scales and beams
Best stand mills	Best screws, assorted
Ditto coffee combs	Improved white metal candlesticks
Ditto Italian irons	Jaws' harps, assorted
Ditto ivory carvers	Brass ditto ditto
Ditto Dover knives	Ditto double ditto
Ditto pocket ditto	Bright pan fire irons
Fine steel scissors	Wire cork drawers
Best butchers' knives	Tin water bowls, wood handles
Ditto ditto steels	Japanned T hinges
Ditto penknives	Best ditto ditto
Ditto bowie ditto	Convex and oval trays
Ditto Salter's spring balances	Sandwich ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto improved	Adam's patent revolvers, in cases, complete
Ditto ditto ditto circular	Brass hat hooks
Ditto ditto letter balances	Brasshead nails
Imperial pillar candlesticks	Ditto snuffers
Ditto chamber ditto	Best strong cart harness
Japanned cashboxes	Ditto plated gig ditto
7 and 8 inch, 2 bolt rim lock	Ditto knee caps
2 quart trimer's lamps, copper spouts	Best stop cocks, screw bottoms, assorted, ⅜ to ¾ inch
C.S. spades, riveted	Ditto screw down stop cocks
Ditto shovels, long straps	Ditto ball ditto ditto
Shoe-awls	Brass spittoons
Corkscrews	Patent glass inks
Pocket ditto	Spring bolts
Best C.S. crown falling axes	Opening cask hammers
Ditto crown steel picks	Carpenters pincers
Lancashire iron-wire, assorted Nos.	Shoe ditto
Butchers' cleavers	Holdfasts
London turnscrews	Rule joint compasses
Brass frame pullies	Coach wrenches
Telescope toasting forks	Glazed trowels
Imperial bolt latches	Cast steel ditto
6 inch best Scotch rim locks	½-pint ales glass bottoms
Dead locks, assorted	1 pint ditto ditto
Iron padlocks, ditto	Chisel handles
Mortice locks	Carpenters' reels
Ditto patent spindles	Hand hammers
Best solid tower bolts	Smiths' ditto
Ditto chest locks	Screw water cocks, ½ inch to ¾ to 1¼ inch
Patent full ward brass bolts	Steeled picks and handles
Boxhead rivet gimblets	Axe handles
Ditto cast-steel ditto	6 shot revolving pistols
Norfolk latches	Brass butts
Solid cast-steel shingling hatchets	Rack pullies
Blue C.S. crown ditto	Screw hooks
Best plated braces	Brass dog collars
Britannia metal teapots	Register grates
Fine-plate locks	Rat traps
Iron frame pullies	Pan water closets
Quart milk cans	5-motion beer engines
Tinned washhand bowls	Washers and wasters for
Bradawls, assorted	cisterns, &c., &c., &c.
Best ditto ditto	
Best steel tacks	

☞ In announcing the above important and unreserved sale, the auctioneers would direct especial attention to the immense variety of goods comprised in the invoice, all of which are of the best quality, and specially selected for our home trade. The goods will be on view previous to the sale.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Important Sale of Earthenware and Glassware.
Now Landing. On an early Day, due notice of which will be given.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction on an early day,
One hundred and forty-five packages earthenware and glassware, comprising a choice assortment of articles most in demand.

Postponement of Sale, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, to THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Albion Wharf, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of the Valentine Hellicar, consisting of
Red Derwent potatoes, first-rate quality
Swede turnips
Kauri pine timber
And about five tons dunnage.
N.B. The remainder of the cargo of the Valentine Hellicar is now landed on the wharf, and disappointed purchasers will have an opportunity of making their buylings THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.
Immediate delivery can be given.
Terms at sale.

The Whole of the Stock-in-trade of a Grocer.

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions from Mr. H. Dignam, to sell by auction, THIS MORNING (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 151, Old South Head Road, opposite the Pump, without reserve,
The whole of the stock-in trade of a grocer, comprising tea, sugar, pickles, mustard, bottled fruits, salad oil, jams, blacking, soda, and all other articles connected with the trade.
Terms, cash.

Postponement of the day of Sale on account of the elections, to FRIDAY, 5th September.
To Buyers of Paper.
Paper
Stationery
Mill Boards
Account Books.
52 Bales in all.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
52 bales and cases paper, books, and stationery, comprising
8 bales double imperial, 120 lbs.
6 ditto casing paper, 100 lbs. and 120 lbs.
8 ditto imperial, 60 lbs.
10 ditto double bag cap, 48 lbs.
8 ditto bagcap, 20 and 28 lbs.
8 cases containing
B.L. foolscap
Cream-laid note
Large B.W. quartopost
Ditto thick ditto
Metallic books
8vo. memo. books
Ruled books
Foolscap books
Ledgers
Journals
Invoice books
Day books
Demy books
Copying books
Foolscap copying press
Smaller ditto ditto
Drying papers
Oiled papers
Goodman's patent portable copying machine, with books
Best hard red wax
4to blotting cases
Foolscap cases
Demy folio ditto
Medium folio ditto
Pewter and bronze inkstands
4 bales mill boards, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Revolvers, Guns, Watches, Boots, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Six-barrel revolvers
Double-barrelled guns in mahogany cases
Gold and silver watches
Two cases boots
Carpenters' tools, work-box, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Large Unreserved SALE of
Teas
Sugars
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
Damaged Rice
Ditto Soda Crystals, &c., &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th September, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of the above goods.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing.
Important to the Trade and Country Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of choice goods, of superior London manufacture. Particulars in a future issue.

Spring Goods.
Now landing, ex Centurion, and Velocity.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Melbourne Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.
On THURSDAY, the 4th,
And FRIDAY, the 5th of September.
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock, and leaving off, as usual, for 20 minutes between 1 and 2.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
The only shipment of seasonable goods now in the market.
The greater portion of them will be put up in original packages, that large buyers for the home and Melbourne markets will have an opportunity of securing them ready for shipment.
Light ground fancy prints
Hoyle's plates
Organdie muslins
Printed balzorines
Colored ditto
French barreges
Printed ditto
Fancy silks
Ditto brocades
Black and colored glacés
Colored satins
French stays
French delaines
Long and square shawls
72-inch grey sheetings
33 and 36-inch grey domestics
White sheeting
Horrocks's longcloths
Rolled shirting
Jaconet
Hucabacks
Diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Ginghams
Black moreens
Coloured ditto
Worsted damasks
Union ditto
White dimities
Also, from well-known houses in the slop trade, as follows—
Moleskin trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's duck trousers
Ditto drill ditto
Ditto cord ditto
Ditto worsted cord ditto
Fancy doe ditto
Black ditto ditto
Ditto shooting coats
Ditto oxonians
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto alpaca coats
Ditto colored ditto
Men's black alpaca ditto
Ditto oxonians
Washed regatta shirts
Ditto white ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Cotton braces
I. R. ditto
Fancy bands
Satin ties, &c., &c.
And invoices of spring hosiery from Messrs. George Brettle and Co., and invoices of haberdashery from Messrs. John Wreford and Co., all purchased prior to the late advance in the home market.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Brah Hats
Cabbagetree ditto
Manilla ditto
Leghorn ditto
Brazilian ditto
Panama ditto
French Silk Hats
Drab Shells
Felt Hats
Cloth Caps.
To Hatters, Outfitters, Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
On FRIDAY, 5th September instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
27 cases of the above goods; also,
4 cases perfumery
8 cases eau de Cologne.
Terms at sale.

Great unreserved Sale of 30 bales of 8-4 Grey Sheetings.
To Warehousemen, Melbourne Buyers, Drapers, Outfitters, Tentmakers, and others.
On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
The only shipment of the above goods now in the market, consisting of
10 bales of stout 8-4 greys
10 ditto extra ditto
5 ditto double-warp ditto
5 ditto wat r-twist ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Buyers and others,—
WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.
Highly important unreserved Sale of General Drapery.—
Manchester Goods
Spring Dresses
Silks
Fancy Goods
Clothing

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions from the importers to submit to public competition THIS DAY, the 3rd September, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, prompt—
Sixty-seven packages now landing in splendid condition:
Grey sheetings
Ditto domestics
Heavy ditto, for Tents
Small pattern prints
9-8 white ground ditto
7-8 plates
Hoyles' ditto
Horrocks' long cloths
White shirting calicoes
Net wove sheetings
Croydon shirtings
4-4 rough browns
13-16 linen ticks
Table damasks
French delaines
Ditto barege dresses
Delaine ditto
Balzarine ditto
Printed cashmere ditto
All wool barèges, black and colours
Satin strips ditto
Rich brocaded glaces
Plain and shot ditto
Narrow stripe silks
Small check ditto
Black satinettes
Black gros
Black and checked brussels
Ditto dunapes
Fancy silk squares
Ladies' neck ties
Bonnet ribbons
Parasols
Chemisettes and habitshirts
Collars and sleeves
Black paletots
Ditto oxonians
Youths' ditto ditto
Spring bottom doeskin trousers
Superior black ditto ditto
Fancy ditto ditto
Black satin vests
Checked silk ditto
Marsala ditto
Millers' mole trousers
Stout drab ditto ditto
Stripe regatta shirts
Fancy ditto ditto, washed and boxed
Superior white ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON hold Auction Sales regularly every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Commission reduced to 4 per cent. The trade dealt with most liberally. No auction fee

Clearance Sale.
For positive unreserved Sale, to close accounts.
20 dozen American Brooms
15 chests H. S. Tea
4 bags ground Spice
7 cases, each 24 tins, each 3 dozen, Yarmouth Bloaters
6 casks, each 15 dozen, Day and Martin's Blacking
4 barrels prime Mess Pork
6 cases, each 4 tins, each 6 dozen, White Herrings
12 York Hams
7 boxes, each 56 lbs., Raisins
15 cases, each 3 dozen, Weybrow's quart Pickles
7 cases, each 10 gross, Cutty Pipes
Figs, Pearl Barley, Marmalade, ground Ginger
South Sea Islands Arrowroot
Crown Window Glass, Washing Soda
Glassware, China Ornaments
Guns, Pistols, Folding Chairs
Dolls, Workboxes, Dressing-cases
Chisels, Saws, Anvils, Teakettles
Post, Foolscap, and Printing Papers
Books, School Maps
Sundries, &c., &c., &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on THURSDAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above goods, which must be cleared off to close various accounts, without the slightest reserve.
Terms, cash.

Four Years' Lease of Large Yard, Butcher's Shop, Sheds, Water Tank, &c., situated in Hamilton-lane, New Pitt-street.

MR. GEORGE JENKINS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 3rd September,
The above property, suitable for stables, cab proprietors.
Particulars at sale.

THIS DAY.
To Jewellers, Watchmakers, and others.
Invoice of superior Musical Boxes:
4 Tunes
6 ditto
8 ditto.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock:—
4 musical boxes, 4 tunes, inlaid
6 ditto ditto 6 tunes, ditto
2 ditto ditto 8 tunes, ditto
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.
To Furniture Dealers, &c.
Elegant Drawing-room Suite, Rosewood, covered in Blue and White Damask
Superior Easy Chair from the Exhibition
Mahogany Sofa Table
Eight-day Marble Slab Clock
Morocco covered Chairs.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
An elegant rosewood drawing-room suite, covered in blue and white satin damask, consisting of
Lounge
12 chairs
1 pair card tables
8 solid mahogany sofa, table to match
6 dining-room chairs, covered in morocco
Elegant eight-day timepiece, on black marble stand
5 large framed engravings.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 4th September.
To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.
50 Packages. Just Landed.
Weighing Machines, 3 and 4 cwt.
Stirk-traps
Bastard Bellows
Cash Boxes
Sailors' Palms
Japanned Deed Boxes
Leading Harness
Counter Scales and Weights
Ditto, with Flour Scale
Hollowware, Cinder Sifters.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, September 4th, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
The following assortment
Weighing machines, 3 and 4 cwt.
Japanned rivetted stink-traps, 3½, 4, 5 inches
Ditto square ditto, 5 and 8 inches
Ditto d tto ditto, 6 inches
Bastard bellows, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 inches
Broom heads, 4, 5, 7
Brass bottle jacks
Cash boxes, Barron's patent locks, 8, 10, 12 inches
Ditto Coubb's patent, 2 keys, 8, 10, 12 inches
Bone netting needles
Sailors' palms
Leading harness, 28, 30 inches
Ditto ditto, with plates, 28, 30 inches
Registered brass counter scales, 20 and 30 lbs.
Sets white china weights, 7 lbs. down
Counter weighing machines, 7 lbs.
Ditto ditto ditto, 28 lbs.
Ditto ditto, with tin scoop, flour scale
Ditto ditto ditto, 56 lbs.
Ditto ditto round copper scale, 14 lbs.
HOLLOWARE.
Patent enamelled saucepans, with bright covers, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ gallons
Tea kettles, 3, 4, 5, 6 gallons
Fish kettles, complete, 14, 16, 18, 20 inch
Spittoons and covers
Bread-pans, 5 inch
Square back cinder sifters
Dust pans, copper hole shovels
Tinned saucepans and covers, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Front handled ditto, 1½, 2½ 3½, and 4 gallons
Oval pot and cover, end handles, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 gallons
Oval tea kettles 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Copper hole shovels, 3-0 2-0, 0, 1, 2
Italians
Tinned tea kettles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Front handle saucepans, 3½ and 4 gallons.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 4th September.
Lard.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
14 tins lard, each 40 lbs.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, September 4.
100 Boxes Pipes.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 boxes pipes, each 10 gross.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 5th September.
Superior Household Furniture
Fine-toned Pianoforte
Oil Paintings
Silver Plate, Plated Ware
China, Glass
Elegant Nicknackeries.
On the premises, 19, O'Connell-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the premises, 19, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The superior household furniture, as under—
Horsehair sofa
Telescope mahogany dining table
Cane-seated chairs
Mahogany sideboard
Elegant rosewood pianoforte, fine-toned
Music stool, worked top
Carpets, fenders, and fireirons
Chimney glass
Moderator lamps
Silver plate
Table-spoons, teaspoons, fish knife and fork
Plated ware, china, glass
Superior lot of oil paintings
Elegant porcelain and other ornaments and vases
BEDROOMS.
Iron bedsteads, and curtains
Hair mattresses
Feather pillows, bolsters
Chest drawers
Washstands and furniture
Toilet glasses
KITCHEN.
Cooking apparatus
Kitchen requisites of all kinds.
Terms, cash.

100 Firkins Prime Irish Butter.
To Provision Dealers, Storekeepers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September, at 11 o'clock,
100 firkins prime Irish butter.
Terms at sale.

20 Bales American Hops.
To Grocers, Brewers, and others.
THIS DAY (Wednesday), 3rd September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, at 11 o'clock,
20 bales prime new American hops.
Terms at sale.

Price's No. 1 Belmont Sperm Candles.
To Storekeepers and others.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September, at 11 o'clock,
100 boxes Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

Two Days Unreserved Drapery Sale.
WEDNESDAY, September 3rd.
THURSDAY, September 4th.
Parasols, Bonnet Ribbons, Assorted Hosiery, Rough and Dressed Hollands, White and Regatta Shirts, Broadcloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Superfine Mens' and Boys' Clothing, &c., &c.
To Shippers, Warehousemen, Silk Mercers, Country Buyers, Hosiers, Outfitters, Tailors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd September, and THURSDAY, 4th September, at 10 o'clock precisely, without reserve.
About 75 packages of seasonable goods, consisting of

Moire antique parasols	Artificial flowers
Fancy satin ditto	Cotton braces
Rich silk ditto	Black and coloured alpacas
Children's ditto	Ditto ditto lustres and orleans
Gingham ditto	4-4 Dutch carpets
Rich lutestring bonnet ribbons	Silesias, all colors
Sewed muslin goods	Carpet and leather bags
Men's brown cotton half-hose	Needles, haberdashery, &c.
Ditto lambswool hose	Superfine broadcloths, &c.
Ditto worsted ditto	SECOND DAYS' SALE.
Women's white cotton hose	THURSDAY, September 4.
Ditto black cashmere ditto	Ditto ditto doeskins
Habits white kid gloves	Fancy tweeds
Ditto black ditto	Felt hats
Men's ditto ditto	Superfine black frock coats
Plush and fancy straw bonnets	Ditto ditto paletots
4-4 Irish linens	Fancy doe ditto
Corded petticoats	Black and coloured alpaca ditto
Longcloths and shirtings	Fishing ditto
72, 80 in. Croydon sheetings	Superior black doe trousers
Rough and dressed hollands	Ditto fancy ditto
Cotton ticks	Woollen cord ditto
7-8 prints, blues	Moleskin ditto
Women's white sateen stays	Rich silk and satin vests
Ditto drab ditto	Blue serge shirts
Maids' ditto ditto	Ditto guernsey ditto
Children's hands	White shirts—W. and B.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4, white counterpanes	Regatta ditto ditto
Printed barege shawls	Lambswool and merino vests
Ditto ditto tissue ditto	Waterproof coats and capes
Ditto ditto cashmere ditto	Ditto overalls and leggings
Ditto ditto Paisley ditto	&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.
To commence each day at 10 o'clock precisely, and terminate at 1 o'clock.

Monster Tea Sale.
To close a joint account, and without the least reserve.
Auction Sale WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September.
Congou in chests, first quality
Ditto in half-chests, ditto
Extra fine Souchong, in chests
Ditto ditto, in half-chests
Ditto ditto, in quarter ditto
Twankay, in chests and halves, of the finest quality
Twankay hyson, ditto ditto ditto.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 3rd September, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Dolphin:
731 chests very fine congou
371 half-ditto ditto ditto
130 chests extra fine souchong
240 chests finest young hyson, hysonskin, twankay, and twankay hyson
900 half-ditto ditto ditto ditto
Ex Fullerton:
71 chests very fine congou
455 half-ditto ditto ditto
175 half-chests souchong (choice)
Ex Swan:
78 chests superior congou, heavy weights
75 half-ditto ditto ditto, ditto.
Ex Felix
300 boxes very superior congou
The trade and country buyers are assured this most important and extensive sale of teas will be sold to the highest bidder, without the least reserve, to close a joint account.
The undersigned would beg to call the especial attention of intending buyers to the fact that the whole of these teas are of the very best class, and that bearing the import mark R&Co. is more than sufficient to stamp their character. Samples are on view at our Stores, where the trade are solicited to inspect them before the day of sale.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Clyde, Kerr, master, from London.
Bottled Fruits
Jams and Jellies
Castor Oil, quarts and pints
Salad Oil, pints and half pints
Pint Pickles
More or less damaged by sea water.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
Ex Clyde, GR
24 cases, each 2 dozen, bottled fruits, much damaged
27 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, slightly ditto
20 ditto ditto, 4 ditto jars jam, much ditto
10 ditto ditto, 4 ditto jars jellies, slightly ditto
5 ditto ditto, 2 ditto quarts castor oil, much ditto
6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto pint-, ditto ditto, slightly ditto
17 ditto ditto, 6 ditto half-pints salad oil, much ditto
15 ditto ditto, 4 ditto pint-, ditto ditto, ditto
70 ditto ditto, 3 ditto pint pickles, ditto ditto
30 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms cash.

TO GROCERS, TOBACCONISTS, AND OTHERS.
Damaged Tobacco, Matches, &c., ex Sea King, Captain Foreman, from London, on account of whom it may concern.
THIS DAY (Wednesday), 3rd September.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) 3rd September, at ¼ to 11 o'clock, Ex Sea King,
JAS&Co.
§ 502—50 gross fuses
503 25 ditto matches, fancy boxes
513—50 ditto ditto ditto ditto
512—50 ditto wax matches ditto.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Clyde, Robertson, master, from London.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
MAR
§ 19-21, 23-26—7 half-tierces Shellard's tobacco, much damaged
§ 27-28—2 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
PLM
§ 987—1 half tierce Taylor's No. 15 tobacco, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

127 Tons bright sample Pampanga Sugar.
For positive Unreserved Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY next, 3rd September.
To close consignments.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 3rd September, at 12 o'clock,
127 tons, more or less, very superior Pampanga sugar, in lots to suit purchasers.
The auctioneers beg to assure the trade that this parcel of superior sundried Pampangas will be sold to the highest bidder, to close accounts.
Terms liberal, at sale.

To Grocers and others.
50 Cases Sardines, in ¼ and ½-lb. Tins.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases sardines, in ¼ and ½-lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Bath Bricks.
Ex Rob Roy, Mitchell, master, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
Ex Rob Roy.
WE over S.
2135 Bath bricks, more or less damaged by sea water—
122-201
123-229
124-235
125-218
126-224
127-157
128-226
129-187
130-226
131-192
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes from the well-known and first-class Houses of Bostock and Co., Hoppie and Co., and Davies and Sons.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 8th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A large and well-assorted invoice of superior and seasonable goods, ex late arrivals.
Full particulars will appear in Thursday's issue.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Salmon.
Ex Wanderer, from Melbourne.
On account of whom it may concern.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 3rd September, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
Ex Wanderer,
43 cases, each 2 dozen, 2lb. salmon.
Terms, cash.

Sundry Packages of Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Teas, Sugars, &c.
New and Seasonable Goods, just landed, ex late arrivals.
Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 3rd September, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry packages new and seasonable goods, lately arrived, embracing a large and varied assortment of choice oilmen's stores, from several well-known London houses, comprising
Crosse and Blackwell's bottled fruits, in 2 and 3 dozens
Fea-t's pickles, pints
Salad oil, in pints and half-pints
Castor oil
Assorted sauces
Lea and Perrin's Worcester ditto
Vinegar, in quarts
Raspberry vinegar, in half-pints
Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
Sardines, in ¼ lb. and ½ lb. ditto
Herrings
Anchovies
New Zealand butter
Manilla coffee
Java ditto
Java and carolina rice
Liverpool soap
Carbonate soda
Teaboat oil
Olive oil, in drums
Westphalia hams
Sugar-cured hams
North Wilts cheese
Cheddar cheese
Assorted jams, in 5 lb. tins
Green and split peas
Walnuts
Pearl barley
Composite candles, in iron bound cases
Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles
Bath brick, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Very Important Sale of Superb and Elegant Household Imported Furniture, Pianos, &c.
Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 5th September.
Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY next, the 5th September, at 11 o'clock,
The last and largest assortment of elegant and chaste household furniture ever yet offered for sale in the Australian colonies, and all made specially to order, for hot climates, consisting of
Handsome rosewood drawing-room suites
Loo tables, plain and marble
Ro-ewood card tables
Ladies' rosewood work tables
Very superior bookcases
Sofas and easy chairs, great variety
Very handsome pier-glasses, with gilt consoles and marble tops
Cottage pianos
Square ditto
Grand ditto
Rosewood harmoniums
Mahogany dining-room chairs
Dining tables, two and three leaves
Chiffoniers
Sideboards
Dumb waiters
Whatnots
Very handsome mahogany wardrobes, single and double
Washingstands
Sets of drawers
Toilet tables
Dressing and toilet glasses
Looking glasses
Bedroom and kitchen chairs
Very handsome French clocks, in black marble
Ladies' worktables, real Japanese manufacture
Ditto workboxes, ditto ditto
Tea caddies, ditto ditto
Ladies' necessaries, ditto ditto
Jewel-boxes, ditto ditto, &c., &c., &c.
The goods will be on view at the Australian Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, when intending purchasers will please inspect them, on which day catalogues will be prepared, and as each article will be numbered with a legible ticket, parties can bid for the article without seeing it at the time of sale.
Terms liberal.

For account of whom it may concern.
The Wreck of the barque TERROR.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, The above wreck, as she now lies stranded and bilged, at the Isle of Pines.
Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

Unreserved Auction Sale of the Cargo of the J. Godfrey, from New York.
TUESDAY, 9th September,
Australian Auction Mart.
Dried Apples
Sugar-cured Hams
English Dairy Cheese, in boxes
C. R. S. Tobacco
Nectar ditto, 8's
Logan ditto, ½-lb. Jumps
Virginia ditto, ditto
Heavy American Drills
Cotton Duck ditto
Fancy Brooms
Ditto Wire ditto
Cane-seated Chairs, Baltimore pattern
Wood-seated ditto, ditto ditto
Clothes' pegs
American Axes
Ditto Handles
Ditto Pick Handles
Tubs and Buckets, in sets
Three-hooped Pails
Candles
Pork
Timber and Slates, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th September, at 11 o'clock, and at half-past 2 o'clock, on the Circular Wharf, viz.,
The entire cargo of the J. Godfrey, from New York, consisting of
200 half-barrels fresh dried apples
200 boxes very fine English dairy cheese, each cheese in a separate box
50 half-tierces C. R. S. and Co's superior negrohead tobacco
40 cases ½ lb. lump, in small boxes, nectar brand
20 cases 10's, lump tobacco, in small boxes, Logan brand
10 cases parent 8's, virgi ia brand
10 ditto cavendish tobacco, olive brand
75 ¼-boxes, emery brand, twist 10's
28 ½-boxes, alma brand, ditto ditto
20 bales heavy American drill
60 bales light river duck for ships' use
5 ditto heavy ditto ditto ditto ditto
9 cases fancy brooms
10 ditto fancy wire brooms
10 ditto hickory axe handles
10 ditto pick handles
15 ditto Collins' light axes
50 dozen long handled shovels
25 ditto short ditto ditto
100 nests or tubs 8 to a set
75 dozen three-hooped pails
25 boxes clothes pins
100 cases baltimore patten-wood bottom chairs
100 ditto ditto ditto cane-bottomed ditto
50 barrels prime mess pork
50 half ditto ditto ditto ditto
20 cases lobsters
20 ditto oysters
50 cases salmon, &c., &c., &c.
Also at half-past 2 o'clock on the Circular Wharf, about
150,000 feet superior seasoned timber, viz:—
40,000 feet superior clean white and merchantable pine boards, tongued and grooved, planed one side
29,000 clean white pine, select box stuff, planed one side, and planed edges; even width both ends
15,000 clean merchantable white pine ceiling boards, tongued and grooved, planed one side
15,000 clean boards for partitions, ½ inch thick, planed one side, and planed edges
10,000 feet very superior red pitch pine weatherboards, planed one side and bevelled off to ½ inch, seven inches wide
15,000 pitch pine flooring boards, cut to order, 6 and 8 inch wide
15,000 select hemlock scantling, 3 x 3, 3 x 4
20,000 superior red deals, 9 x 3, 7 x 3, 11 x 3
50,000 best Rangor slates, 16 x 8, 18 x 10, 20 x 10, 22 x 12, 24 x 12
Shingles, lathes, battens, pickets, &c., &c.
The object in view in advertising this early this important sale, is to give parties in the country an opportunity of sending their orders to their agents to select such goods they may require.
The merchandize is of a superior class and got up specially to order for this colony.
The timber is without exception the best selected, and most suitable lot ever landed in New South Wales, and is well deserving the especial attention of the trade.
Intending purchasers are assured that every package will be sold without the slightest reserve, and that the terms will be exceedingly liberal.

Java and Manilla Coffee.
To Grocers and others.
WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd September, at 11 o'clock,
3 tons Java coffee
2 ditto Manilla ditto.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers and others.
20 Tons Liverpool Soap.
WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell street, THIS DAY, 3rd September, at 11 o'clock,
20 tons superior Liverpool soap.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Felt Hats.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Speedy, Nightingale, master, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, September 4th, at 10 o'clock prompt,
JEMD in diamond, 72

MESSRS. COWPER AND CAMPBELL.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—It was my intention to appear on the hustings to-morrow, and in the discharge of my duty as an elector, to urge the objections I conscientiously entertain against Messrs. Cowper and Campbell as representatives of the City of Sydney. On reflection, however, I deem it more advisable to request you to publish these objections, if you will kindly afford me space in your columns. I am not one who could be deterred from giving expression to my sentiments by rounds of Kentish fire, by the yells and groans of a crowd; but as I fear my observations would not carry their full force on account of the interruptions I anticipate, and that hours might be occupied in the straining of lungs, I think it best to call attention to them through your columns.

I once, in common with many other citizens who think as I do, had a high opinion of Mr. Cowper's honesty and ability; I believed him incapable of deserting those principles of sure and steady reform which he had till recently advocated; I never imagined he would become such a trimmer, as to join Lang, Parkes, Driver, and Co. How great the change that has come over him, since the time he considered that Sydney was eternally disgraced by the election of Dr. Lang, and that Campbell had ruined himself for ever by becoming the Doctor's time-server in that election! He (Mr. C.) seems to me now quite ready to join any party, provided he thereby gain political power. Can we give our confidence—our support, to a man who lacks the first requisite of a Minister, namely, stability? No one, I believe, ever more strongly censured Martin's erroneous declaration than Mr. Cowper himself has frequently done. What hopeful results must arise from their union!

I had intended on the day of nomination to propose a really practical and efficient man,—one who both by education and self-acquirements is worthy of a high and responsible position—one, who in connection with myself, has given Mr. H. Parkes, M.P., his polished education and standing, until that Mr. Parkes became the time-server of Dr. Lang, in the newspaper division of property and other abortive schemes—the time I carried the famous anti-transportation protest through the Committee by giving two votes, giving Mr. Parkes the whole credit as its author; though I lent a hand in its manufacture, I did not expect he would unite with the calumniator of my creed and country. Excuse this digression—the candidate I intended to propose is Mr. J. K. Heydon. If the citizens are still disposed to have a right man in his proper place, they will co-operate with me in bringing Mr. Heydon forward; surely if Mr. Parkes has not forgotten the past—surely, if gratitude can sway so impassable a nature, he will not forget to support his old friend and political pedagogue, Jabez King Heydon.

Let my warning voice not be raised in vain; there is danger abroad—there is danger in having such a politician as Mr. Cowper at the head of affairs—there is great danger in having such a party man as Mr. Martin our Attorney-General. There is absurdity in having Mr. Campbell as our Treasurer. Why, then, should the citizens neglect their duty, or slight the danger that hangs over us? I most conscientiously believe, that if Messrs. Cowper and Co. have the management of public affairs for twelve months, there will be little protection for property—not very much for life itself. Fellow citizens, be men! Guard against danger in time, select a fit and proper man.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDW. M'ENCROE.

49, George-street, 2nd September.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.—It seems the people of California are finding out that it is not their interests to exclude the Chinese. Perhaps the Victorians may revise their legislation on the same subject, and open their country to the world as it ought to be. The following is part of a memorial by the merchants of San Francisco:—"We, the undersigned merchants of San Francisco, having read the report of the Legislative Committee, on Mines and Mining Interests, to whom was referred the report of 'Edward McGowan, Commissioner of Immigrants,' in regard to the unconstitutionality of, and the impossibility of executing some of the provisions of the act, passed last April, and entitled 'An act to discourage the immigration to this state, of persons woo cannot become citizens thereof, and imposing a direct tax on each and every such person, of fifty dollars, we hereunto subscribe our signatures, for the purpose of upholding and sustaining the said Commissioner, in the course he has pursued in regard to the said law. To enforce the unconstitutional provisions of the act, which places a positive restriction upon the immigration from China, which, it is evident to us, would eventually be greatly detrimental to the interests of the state, not only in depriving it of an increase in consumers which its people have been endeavouring by every means in their power to obtain—but also depriving the Treasury of a large revenue, that would naturally accrue from such a source. And still further, witholding from consignees, the legitimate benefits derived from an unrestricted China trade."

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. HENRY TRICKETT are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, which will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd instant, at three o'clock p.m. The funeral will move from his late residence, George-street South, opposite the Haymarket, at the hour above mentioned precisely. JOHN HILL, jun., and SON, undertakers, King and Riley streets. N.B.—No circulars will be issued.

SYDNEY POST OFFICE DIRECTORY for 1857.—Under the patronage of the Postmaster-General.

WAUGH and COX'S "Post Office Directory" will be published in November, containing a complete alphabetical list of names of householders, trade, professions, streets, Government and public boards, Post Office arrangements, and institutions, &c., and of the city of Sydney and its suburbs, with a variety of other useful and valuable information.

In calling the attention of the public to the above important work, the publishers beg to state that the whole of the Street Dictionary has been compiled under the express sanction, and by the active agency, of her Majesty's Post Officers, thus insuring in this most important department a correctness and copiousness of detail otherwise perfectly unattainable, as each postman has been engaged in obtaining the names and professions of those living in his particular beat.

This great difficulty having been overcome, the publishers have been enabled to give the strictest attention to the other departments of the Directory, which will include—

Boundaries of the wards of the city	Law arrangements
Boundaries of the parishes	County Court rules, &c.
Street list	Justices of the Peace, &c.
Street directory	Members of the Legislative Assembly
General directory	Members of the Legislative Council
Classification of trades and professions	Ecclesiastical departments
Banking departments	Religious and other societies
Companies	Post Office departments.
Government departments	

Advertisers are requested to forward their copy as early as possible, as a limited number of pages will necessarily be allowed for that purpose.

Scale of advertisements.

Per page	£3 0 0
Half page	1 15 0

Small advertisements charged per line.

The price of the "Directory," to subscribers, 18s., payable in advance; non-subscribers, 21s.

WAUGH and COX, publishers, 111, George-street.

STEAM BISCUIT FACTORY.—The celebrity which the firm of GEORGE WILKIE and CO. have obtained, not only in Sydney and the colony of New South Wales at large, but in all the sister colonies of the Australasian group, for the superior quality of Biscuits manufactured at their establishment, has obtained for them a share of patronage which they have endeavoured to deserve, not only by the production of a superior article, but by such reductions in their prices, as their increasing facilities in the manufacture and the state of the markets for staple materials have permitted.

The Medals awarded to them by the Committee of the Exhibition of the Natural, Manufactured, and Artistic productions of the Colony, affirmed the superiority of the biscuits of this firm over all others made in the colony; whilst the imported articles are every where denied to be capable of competing with

MESSRS. WILKIE and CO'S BISCUITS.

The following is the very low list of wholesale prices at which Messrs. W. and Co. are induced to offer to the trade—

Pic-nic biscuits	7d.	per lb.
Abernethy ditto	5d.	"
Crackers	5d.	"

The extensive and convenient appliances of Messrs. WILKIE and CO. enable them to furnish daily a fresh supply of the above qualities, with every other description of fancy biscuits (including spiced nuts) known in the trade; and the quality of which is too well appreciated to require further commendation.

Supplies for shipping and for exportation to any extent, and at the shortest notice—

Cabin biscuit	32s.	per 100 lbs.
Navy ditto	28s.	" "
Ship ditto	26s.	" "

George-street, opposite Police Office; and Pitt-street, adjoining the School of Arts.

THE GRAFTON ESTATE, which forms a portion of the Point Piper Estate, has at length been surveyed, and subdivided into allotments suitable for every kind of buildings, which will at once be LET on lease, for a term of 99 years, in such portions and quantities as may be desired. It comprises a frontage of fully three-quarters of a mile to the Old South Head Road, reaching from Paddington to Waverley, and the same extent along the new road, now being fenced in from Waverley to Double Bay. Here the mechanic or the man of small means may obtain sufficient ground for a house and garden for a payment of from five to ten pounds a-year, which to purchase would cost him a hundred or a hundred and fifty pounds, and thus be able to retain his money for the erection of his house at half the interest he would otherwise have to pay, whilst the length of the term of lease secures to him nearly all the advantages of a freehold. Suitable sites have been reserved for shops, where they are now greatly wanted, in the vicinity of the village of Waverley, which is fast rising into importance. And allotments have been marked out for villa residences, having lovely views of the Harbour and Double Bay gardens, with Sydney and the Flagstaff prominently in view. Wide streets running through different portions of the estate have been laid out, and are now being cleared and levelled. For full particulars and plans apply to Mr. R. NOTT, 2, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington; or address by letter to Box 146, Post Office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for Capitalists.—Two Stone Houses, built on the rock, with five rooms in each house, bringing in a rental of £166 8s. per annum; and also a corner block of land adjoining, with a frontage of 44 feet to Liverpool-street, by a depth of 59 feet 6 inches, more or less, to Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, sufficient land for building four houses, for the sum of £1050. Inquire on the premises, No. 94, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

MATHILDE; OR, THE AFFAIRE DE CŒUR.—A tender and dangerous subject this! But since you, Lady Mathilde, think that it calls for immediate attention, I must come qui conte, venture on the difficult task. Indeed, I am fully sensible that there is a necessity for some early legislation on the subject. "The whole history of the world," says the immortal Kotzebue, "turns on the conjugation of 'I love!'" And yet we have not a single folio volume of the New South Wales parliamentary acts to guide us in the difficult pursuit—to keep the erring within bounds, or render even the obscurity of love making visible. The consequence is that a certain number of members of the New South Wales Parliament think themselves walking in the very lustre of sunshine when they are in utter darkness; therefore, philanthropy necessarily prompts us to use our best efforts for the remedy of the evil. The letter in this paper of last Saturday, addressed to me, will illustrate this as clearly as possible.

I, who am only a plain soldier, leave preaching to parsons, and moralising to learned professors; but since the fair Mathilde has forced the subject upon me, I must declare at once.

I hereby give to all the ladies in this colony full and entire authority to box the ears of any gentleman who shall presume to take so unmanly a liberty with a lady; or, if you think that boxing ears is out of the rule of ordinary etiquette, and might give coxcombs encouragement, she may treat any one who offends in this manner as one who deserved to have his ears boxed—as a sneaking fellow, in fact, ignorant of the rules of good society. No gentleman is allowed to press a lady's hand unless in the very act of making a regular declaration; all silent and underhand pantomime, so to call them, are in the highest degree impertinent, where open ones can be fairly and frankly made.

I must here go back a little and say a word, not about pressing but shaking hands. Formerly it seems to have been the pleasant custom to kiss ladies at meeting and parting; this gradually sank down to kissing hands, a practice that still lingers in Austria, Russia, &c.; but the custom of shaking hands is nearly unknown on the continent, and is now declining even in England. I am really sorry for this, as it is an honest and manly John-Bull practice; and sprung, like all really national English customs, from the frank and generous nature of the English people.

Before I go any farther, I must here explain that I am speaking only of what we shall call drawing-room love-making, and that I confine my remarks to what may be termed the cercle de bon goût; I may therefore safely say, that in the drawing-room the object of all love-makings is matrimony, either for love or money, as the case may be. Money here includes influence, interest, patronage—for while the Tories were in power nepotism spread so rapidly that men made love and got married for governorships, commissioner hips, and appointments of all kinds; this peculiar species of love-making was also confined to military men; gent emen who were at a loss for promotion made love to some willing mademoiselle who had either cash to purchase, or interest to obtain preferment for the gallant son of Mars. At every dancing party there were to be seen subalterns flirting for companies, captains quadrilling for majorities, and majors galloping for Lieutenant-Colonelcies. This led occasionally, as you may well suppose, to pretty matches and pretty promotions; and I was told that the fittest commanding officer having taken charge of the nursery, while the real old lady was commanding the regiment. But these are not exactly to be met with nowa-days; nor does it follow that a lady of fortune is addressed merely on account of her wealth, for she may have beauty and merit also. But some of these rich ladies have the idea that every single man is making a regular set at them, and that they can have the best of us for merely condescending to smile on our supplications. Now this is all foolish conceit. Fortune-hunters, men of low character, make love and marry for money; but no gentleman, no man of gallant feeling ever sold himself for mere cash. A moneyless man may fall in love with a lady of fortune, and marry her if she has money, though he could not have done so had she been poor; but it does not follow that he has married her only for her money, as the female world will be pretty sure to assert.

In love as in war, everything must, in fact, depend on circumstances, and on the character and disposition of the party attacked. Women are like fortresses; some appearing to be impregnable, are taken at the first onset; others, like the well-constructed works of Mantowa, having no appearance of strength, can only be captured by regular siege, carried on by sap, mine, approaches, and parallels. I have sometimes known such a termagant repulse an attack after a lodgment had actually been effected in the very breastwork of the place. Some girls, indeed, surrender at the first summons, and say Yes on the first sounding of the matrimonial trumpet, and yet, strange to say, and sad to say, I have known more than one pretty lady sell herself to age and dulness for the sake of a comfortable establishment.

I am not going to defend the practice, and the world calls it selfish and mercenary. But the world is always unjust to women, particularly when they are pretty and forget how dependant they are, and how much they must sometimes sacrifice to circumstances.

A decrepid fortune-hunter, who has succeeded in obtaining a rich widow, is courted by the fawning crowd; a pretty girl, who has married only for money, is blamed and often scorned.

The great thing, both in love and in war, is to recollect that a faint heart never gained either a woman or a battle. But then the question still remains—How is bravery to be shown? Napoleon went bravely enough to work in Russia and at Waterloo, but was sadly beaten on both occasions; and if we actually knew the real causes of all the failures in love affairs, we should probably find that a good many have miscarried owing to the overweening confidence in the "veni, vidi, vici."

Now a word to the gentleman who presses hands. As Aristotle never made a poet, it is not likely that any instructions of mine will ever metamorphose a rude and coarse-grained fellow into a man of gallantry and elegance, but as a general principle I would recommend that you should attract the lady's notice by some peculiar merit before you attempt such a liberty; but if you have no real merit, set up something that silly girls will admire. The power of hard drinking has been praised, and the number of pipes a man can smoke, and the quantity of snuff he could force up his nostrils, would have been praised as accomplishments had I not denounced the brutality of the practices to my fair lady Mathilde.

Apropos! Speaking about ladies, it reminds me of a charming and too often ill-used class—I mean governesses. They are frequently handsome; they must be clever and accomplished, and yet what a hard fate is theirs! They are in some measure the servants of their very inferiors; and, not to speak of the unmanly gallantry to which they may be exposed, liable to be treated with cold and haughty disdain—with rudeness even, on account of the very advantages by which they are distinguished. You often see ladies of wealth using their children's governesses ill, or at least with sufficient hauteur, but you never saw any one having the slightest claim to belong to the aristocracy of nature doing so. If I had the choice of a wife, I would marry a governess; and were it not for thinking of you, dearest Mathilde, I believe I should be in love with one at this very time.

You see, Lady Mathilde, the opinion your letter has brought upon me—bear in mind that there is no such thing as flirtation carried on in good society. Having thus scolded a little, with the best possible intention, to show my fair friends what they too often expose themselves to, I shall conclude this paper with sincere wishes, and hearty free cheers for the ladies of Australia.

I dedicate to you, most beautiful Mathilde, this paper, which you were pleased to command; and in concluding I can only say that I should be very glad to receive or answer no more such letters.

HUNGARIAN OFFICER.

TO THE SECRETARY, COMMITTEE, and MEMBERS of the SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Gentlemen,—Unsolicited you did me the honour to elect me Conductor of your Society, an office more honorary than lucrative, which I accepted, actuated by a love of the science which I profess, and a sincere desire to assist in raising the tone of musical taste in this city, by a study of classical compositions.

To arrive at any degree of musical excellence it is necessary to aim at the highest, and correctness can only be obtained by strict control; I cannot therefore consent either to lower my standard, or relax my rule.

Under these circumstances, finding that I cannot retain my office with satisfaction to myself or such benefit to the Society as I anticipated, and believing also that my withdrawal will remove some difficulties in your internal arrangements, I respectfully beg to resign my appointment, which I place in your hands.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I do so with no ill-feeling, that it will give me great pleasure to hear of the advancement of the Society, and that my services are at your disposal should you at any time consider they may be of use.

Begging of you to receive my best acknowledgments and thanks for the polite consideration which has at all times been extended to me by your committee,

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HENRY PALING.

5, Bligh-street, August 30th, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That I, WILLIAM KER MACNISH, of Crown-street, Sydney, clerk in the office of the Civil Crown Solicitor, and formerly serving under articles of apprenticeship with William Robertson, writer, in Glasgow, and under assignment thereof with Robert Strang, writer there, intend on the last day of the present term, to apply to the Honorable the Supreme Court of New South Wales for admission as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Court.

Dated this first day of September, 1856.

W. K. MACNISH.

NAVIGATION OF THE MURRAY.—The undersigned are prepared to take charge of wool or other produce forwarded to Port Adelaide, either for sale or shipment, and to make liberal advancement on such produce shipped to their agents in London. Messrs. H. J. Wheeler and Co. F. CLARK and SONS, Adelaide.

JOSEPH GILLAM, Park-street, manufacturer of Razors, Scissors, Pen, Pocket, Sardine, and Salmon Knives, importer of Joseph Rodgers' cutlery; Williams of Smithfield; Choppers, Knives, and Cleavers; London-made wax flower and Ladies' cutting out Scissors, Clams, castrating and steam Knives, lamp snuffers, &c.

FOR SALE, Allotment of Land, near Woolloomooloo Inn, William-street. Apply W. TAYLOR, Market-street West.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.—The Rev. JACOB ISAACS, formerly minister to the Sydney Synagogue, leaves to-day for England by the Cyclone.

In testimony of the satisfactory discharge of the sacred duties of his office, as well as of the untiring rapted good feeling which has prevailed between the Rev. Gentleman and his congregation during a period of nearly twenty years, a purse of two hundred guineas subscribed by his co-religionists was, together with the address herewith appended, yesterday presented to the Rev. Mr. Isaacs, and elicited the following reply:—

ADDRESS.

VERY DEAR AND REV. SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the Jewish community, and recently of your congregation, desire on the occasion of your departure from amongst us to convey to you an expression of the feelings which we entertain towards you—feelings which, viewed either in connection with the sacred tie which for nearly twenty years has bound us together, or in relation to the bond—equally holy—which, as friends, as co-religionists, yea, even as brothers, has so long and so uninterruptedly existed between us, is either light, cannot be otherwise than most kind and encouraging—alike honourable to yourself and to us, but more especially so to you, Rev. Sir. For when we review the eventful eras of Jewish history in this colony—of all of which you have been an eye-witness;—contrasting the first efforts of a few individuals to band themselves into a congregation; with the present happy and prosperous community to which you have so recently ministered, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that to your zealous services, combined with the affability of manners which has ever characterised you, may in no little degree be attributed the rapid and favourable progress hitherto shown by our congregation, as well as the harmony and brotherly feeling which has always prevailed in our midst. Entertaining, then, so high an opinion of the sincerity of your intentions, as evinced in the satisfactory discharge of the sacred duties of your office, and in the zeal which has always attended the same, we cannot allow you to leave these shores without recording our sense of the obligations we owe you—the respect and esteem we feel towards you; and, lastly, the regret with which we part from you;—still, may our best hopes and wishes attend you, and may the presence of the Most High ever guard you in all your ways. Pray accept, in testimony of our desire for your future welfare and prosperity the accompanying purse of two hundred guineas, praying that with happiness may be yours—a gift which wealth alone can never bestow. In conclusion receive Rev. Sir, for yourself, dear lady and family, the expression of our most kind feelings and best wishes; and hoping that you may enjoy a speedy and pleasant passage home, we exclaim, in the words of the Divine Legislator, "The Lord bless and preserve thee; the Lord cause his face to shine upon thee; the Lord lift up his countenance unto thee, and bless thee, and give thee peace."

And now, Rev. Sir, we will say farewell.

[Here follow the signatures.]

REPLY.

MY VERY DEAR BRETHREN,—With much greater pleasure than I can possibly give expression to, I receive your most kind address—an address, the tone, the feeling, the affection of which, by me so unexpected, can never, I assure you, be forgotten and I fear never repaid; yet, if the mutual good feeling you have made manifest—if the thanks of a heart teeming with gratitude—if the love of a pastor, who has ever been attached to you, as a father to his children—if these be the returns you would alone gather—if these be the rewards you alone look for—if these be welcome, and I am sure they are, why then, in all purity, in all truth, in all sincerity, such can I freely tender to you, for they are the spontaneous fruits of the seed you yourselves have sown. For the very handsome gift of two hundred guineas I must further thank you, hoping that from it may spring all the happy results we together wish for. I receive with much pleasure your very kind hopes and anticipations, and beg to tender you, for myself, Mrs. Isaacs, and family, my warmest thanks; and though, with you, I must say farewell, yet believe me, my heart is still with you. Praying that the Almighty may watch over you, holy congregation, both as a Synagogue and as individuals, I take leave of you, and once more say farewell.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—Notice.—In consequence of the Entrances closing on MONDAY, the 8th day of September, it is found necessary that the General Meeting should take place on SATURDAY, the 6th, instead of Tuesday, the 9th, as per advertisement. H. B. BERESFORD, Honorary Secretary.

LIVERPOOL TURF CLUB RACES.—16th, 17th, and 18th September.

STEWARDS—

William Randle, Esq.	C. L. Baly, Esq.
J. H. Atkinson, Esq.	John Lackey, Esq.
G. T. Rowe, Esq.	W. J. Cordeaux, Esq.

JUDGE—J. P. Downes, Esq.

TREASURER—J. H. Atkinson, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY—H. B. Beresford, Esq.

CLERK OF THE COURSE—Samuel Jenner, Esq.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovereigns, for all horses that have never won as advertised prize exceeding 30 sovereigns; 1¼ miles; the second horse to receive 40 sovereigns from the prize; third, his entrance. Entrance fee, 10 sovereigns.

SECOND RACE.—The LIVERPOOL TOWN PLATE, of 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added, for all horses; one event; twice round and a distance; second horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the prize. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.

THIRD RACE.—The CUMBERLAND MEMBERS' PURSE of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses that have never won an advertised prize exceeding £50; 1½ miles; second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the prize. Entrance 4 sovereigns.

FOURTH RACE.—The ALL AGED STAKES of 75 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added, for all horses; heats, twice round the course; the second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the stakes. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The LIVERPOOL CLUB WELTER of 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses carrying Welter weights; one mile and a half; to be ridden by members of the Club; no maiden allowance; the winner to be sold by auction for £200, and any surplus to go to the fund; the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the prize. Entrance, 10 sovereigns.

SECOND RACE.—The GALLOWAY STAKES of 20 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each added, for all ponies under 14 hands high, heats, once round; carrying 8 stone each. Entrance, 2 sovereigns; the second pony to receive 5 sovereigns from the prize. Post entrance.

THIRD RACE.—The HACK STAKES of 25 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each added, for all horses; heats, once round and a distance; weight, 9 stone; post entrance. The winner to be sold by auction after the race for 25 sovereigns, any surplus to go to the funds. Entrance, £2.

FOURTH RACE.—A FREE HANDICAP of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added. £2 forfeit for non-acceptance; twice round and a distance. The weights to be declared in BELL'S LIFE on the 13th September.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The RAILWAY CUP, value 100 sovereigns, the gift of William Randle, Esq., to commemorate the opening of the Liverpool Railway, with 100 sovereigns of New South Wales coinage added by the Club, for all horses; three times round the course; the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the prize. Entrance, 10 sovereigns.

SECOND RACE.—The NEW CONSTITUTION STAKES of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses; 1½ miles; the winner to be sold by auction for £70, but if entered for sale at £60 allowed 7lbs; £50, 12lbs.; £40, 16lbs.; £30, 20lbs.; any surplus to go to the fund; second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the prize. Entrance, 4 sovereigns.

THIRD RACE.—The LADIES' PURSE of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses; heats, once round and a distance; the winner of the Town Plate, Railway Cup, and All Aged Stakes to carry extra weight at the discretion of the stewards, not to exceed 7lbs. Entrance, 4 sovereigns; the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the prize.

FOURTH RACE.—The CONSOLATION STAKES of 25 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses beaten horses; to be handicapped by the stewards; 1¼ miles. Entrance, 1 sovereign; the second horse to receive 5 sovereigns from the prize.

FIFTH RACE.—The FORCED HANDICAP of 30 sovereigns, with a sweepstake of 5 sovereigns each added, for all winners—Hack Pony and Beaten Stakes excepted, at the option of the owners; 1¼ miles. Entrance 2 sovereigns; the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the prize.

RULES.

The rules and regulations of the Australian Jockey Club will be strictly adhered to.

No person allowed to enter a horse unless a subscriber to the amount of 2 sovereigns, with the exception of the Hack and Pony Stakes.

All entrances for the above races to be addressed (under cover), to the Hon. Secretary, on or before Monday, 8th September, enclosing entrance, entrance fees, sweepstakes, and qualification.

Owners are requested to see that their riders appear in clean and full jockey costume. A fine of 3 sovereigns will be imposed for the non-observance of this order.

All applications for booths and stalls to be made to the Secretary.

H. B. BERESFORD, Hon. Secretary.

Treasury, Sydney, 1st September, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Lands proclaimed in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 30th July last, No. 115, for Sale, at the Land Sales' Room, Colonial Treasury, Sydney, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th instants, are withdrawn from sale, in consequence of those days having been fixed for the nomination and election of Members for the City of Sydney to serve in the Legislative Assembly.

R. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.—All persons having claims on P. D. HAY, Esq. late of Buiga Gumby, &c., in the county of Wellington, are requested to forward the same to the undersigned, that gentleman intending to leave the colony at an early date. WICKHAM and BELL, accountants, &c., 4, Jamison-street.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.—All persons having property in pledge at the Pawnbroker's shop, late of Bligh-street, kept by JOHN COCKERELL, of Park-street, Sydney, are requested to redeem them as soon as possible.

By order of the Sheriff,

JAMES SINGLETON,

2nd Sept., 1856. Inspector Detective Police.

SAMUEL ALLEN.—All persons who have claims on the estate of the late Samuel Allen, of Spring Creek, or are indebted thereto, are requested to communicate immediately with EDWARD ROGERS.

Camden, 1st September, 1856.

NOTICE.—All persons having goods in my store are requested to remove them within seven days from this date, and if not removed they will be sold to pay expenses. WILLIAM BROWN, corner of Sussex and Druitt streets. Sydney, September 2nd, 1856.

TO Mr. JAMES EWEN, Prince of Wales Hotel, George-street.—Take NOTICE that from and after the first day of JULY last past, I am no longer the landlord of the premises you occupy, known as the Prince of Wales Hotel, in George-street, Sydney, which premises have been surrendered by me, to Messrs. Robert and David Johnson, in whom I find the legal title to those premises is properly vested as trustees to the separate use of my wife, a fact I was not aware of when I made the lease to you. E. WESTON. Horsley, 1st September, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SIR,—Being the victim of a point of law decided at the last Court of Requests here, I deem it my duty to address the public through the medium of your columns, in order that others might be guarded against a similar result. It may doubtless be said that every one is supposed to know the law; but at the same time every one knows that such is nevertheless not the fact.

A Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. John Dawson, miller, of this place, some time ago purchased 398 bushels of maize from me at 5s. per bushel. I was paid for this in due course; but Mrs. D. having no means of drawing the maize away, she contracted with me to draw the same from Wilberforce to Windsor, at the rate of 3d. a bushel; and requested me at the same time to find a store, which I did at my father's in Windsor. I drew the maize according to agreement, and billed Mrs. Dawson for the amount. She refused to pay it, and I took out a summons against her husband, who permits her to deal in the manner I have mentioned. Mr. Dawson employed an attorney; and when the case was being gone into the Commissioner stopped me by saying that unless Mr. Dawson assented to the contract he would not be bound by it. Mr. Dawson was thereupon asked if he would assent to it, when he said, certainly not. I had therefore no LOCUS STANDI, and the Commissioner dismissed the case.

This appears to me to be a very hard matter. If husbands will permit their wives to act as men, I think they ought justly to put up with the consequences. As it is innocent people suffer, as I doubtless do.

Yours, &c.,

ROBT. DUNSTON.

Windsor, September 1st, 1856.

FOUND, near the Liverpool Station, this day, a Purse, containing money. The owner can have it by describing the same and its contents, and paying this advertisement. Apply at the Roman Catholic school. 1st September, 1856.

LOST, from Campbell's Wharf, one large American Butt. Whoever will deliver the same to WILLIAM SHAW, Cooper, at the above wharf, will receive a reward of ten shillings.

A BRINDLE COW, brand illegible, No. 44 on the rump off side. Has been on Mr. JOHNSON'S run on Cabramatta Creek, for more than six months, and is not claimed within 14 days from this date, will be sold to pay expenses. Apply to Mr. BERESFORD, of Liverpool, auctioneer.

£2 REWARD.—Stolen from the stable of Mr. S. Franck, Macleay-street, opposite Parker's Mills, a Brown Mare, with a star on the forehead, and white spot under the saddle; has a switch tail, and is about 14 hands high; brand is supposed to be J3 on off shoulder. Whoever brings back the mare, or can give such information as will lead to the recovery of the same, will receive the above reward.

TO STONEMASONS.—Tenders are required for the Stonemasons' work in the erection of a first-class residence, in William-street, Woolloomooloo. Plans and specifications can be seen at Messrs. GOOLD and HILLING'S, architects, Lloyd's Chambers. Tenders will be received till the 6th September.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received at the Offices of the undersigned, up to WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for the several works required in the erection and completion of a first-class store in Wynyard-lane. HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street. September 2nd, 1856.

TENDERS are required for erecting washhouses at the National Schools, Paddington and Cleveland Paddock. Also for lining the iron rooms with canvas and paper. Apply to HENRY ROBERTSON, 254, Pitt-street. Tenders to be addressed to the Commissioners of National Education, Fort-street. By order of the Board, W. C. WELLS, Secretary.

TO STONEMASONS.—Tenders are required for completing the walls of the Presbyterian Church, Paddington. Apply to HENRY ROBERTSON, 254, Pitt-street.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Persons willing to contract for the Erection of a Cottage in Riley-street, can see the plans and specification on application to Mr. THOMAS BIRD, architect, 8, Hunter-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 9th instant.

HYDE PARK.—Tenders for Batten Fencing required. Specification to be seen at the Secretary's house, 280, Pitt-street South, to whom Tenders must be addressed on or before SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

£7000 TO BE LENT, in sums of from £100 to £2000, upon Sydney freehold property. Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 19, Elizabeth-street North.

ENGLISH LOAN OFFICE, 58, Pitt-street.—Loans from £5 upwards, upon personal securities, conducted upon the same principle as adopted in London. JOHN ANDERSON, manager.

THE ARGYLE STORE, adjoining the Union Bank Australia, Goulburn.—On and after the first of November next, the undersigned will be prepared to receive and store wool and other produce at his new and extensive premises (situated as above), free of charge.

Goulburn, August 28th, 1856. M. MARKS.

THE ARGYLE STORE, adjoining the Union Bank Australia, Goulburn.—Wool of the ensuing clip purchased in any quantity, or the undersigned will make liberal advances thereon if consigned to his friends, either in Sydney or London.

Goulburn, August 28th, 1856. M. MARKS.

CEDAR.—The Undersigned are Purchasers at market rates. MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Macnamara's Wharf.

MR. DE LISSA, Optician to the Sydney Ophthalmic Institution, in connection with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, of London. In introducing the improved Spectacle Lenses of this firm, the recommendation to which is the patronage and approval of the leading medical men of Europe—the advantages to be derived from the use of these invaluable lenses is, that instead of vision being heated, strained, and injured, persons are enabled to read with ease and comfort, and their vision is preserved and strengthened. Mr. DE LISSA would draw attention to the fact, that much injury is done to vision by the incautious purchase of spectacles of the MERE VENDOR. He would impress upon persons the most perfectly prepared lens, if not properly applied to the sight, will prove as injurious as the vilest trash.

Mr. DE LISSA, Optician to the Sydney Opthalmic Institution, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, a Certain Cure for Sore Legs.—Henry Thorne, of Hobart Town, V. D. L., had a most inveterate sore leg, there were seven holes in it, like the keys of a flute, and which discharged continuously. He had the best advice obtainable at that place, but he only became worse, and ultimately could not move about even with the aid of crutches. At the instigation of a brother-in-law, who had been cured of a similar complaint by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, he commenced using them; after continuing them for five weeks, the wounds began to heal up, and in two months were completely cured; he is now able to perform the most arduous duties with the greatest ease. No one would believe to see him now that he had ever been afflicted with a bad leg. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices: 1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each pot.

BUTTER.—113 kegs New Zealand Butter, just landed, and ON SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

TO THE HOUSEKEEPERS of Kingsgrove, Cook's River, Canterbury, and all the districts, anybody and everybody.—Now on SALE at the Ne Plus Ultra branch store, exactly opposite the Royal Man of Kent Hotel Inn and Tavern, between Canterbury and Cook's River Dam, where the best congou tea in the world may be had at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; the very best crystallized sugar at 5d. per lb.; best loaf sugar 6d. per lb.; Derwent seed an I family potatoes from 5s. to 6s. per cwt.; Hobart Town flour 28s. per cwt.; best Chilian flour, in 50 lb. bags, 16s.; Wollongong butter at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., the best in the world; jars of Kiama family butter, 23 lbs., 11d.; sugar-cured hams, 2s. each; Glasgow imported spiced beef hams 9d. per lb.; fine fat corned breast of mutton at 3d. per lb.; Scotch pickled pork 4d. per lb.; frying pans 3d. to 2s. 6d. each; cheese, best quality, 7½d. Bathurst; mustard 10d. per pint bottle, quarts 1s. 4d.; bottled fruits, assorted, 16d. per bottle; Champion vinegar 8d. per bottle; salad oil in pints, 1s. 3d. best; soda 1d. per lb.; table salt 1½d. per lb.; black pepper, in quarter-pounds, 6d.; mixed spices, in quarter-pounds, 5d.; the purest Berbice coffee 1s. 1d. per lb.; fine quality corned beef 2d. to 3d. per lb., &c., &c., &c. NE PLUS ULTRA, 31, Parramatta-street.

LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, of the best description, on SALE. LORKING and CO., 165, George-street.

OLD MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 169, George-street (four doors from Hunter-street).—selling Off for Two Weeks only.—Mrs. A. SPIERS, respectfully informs her numerous friends and customers that, in order to make room for her new Spring goods, she will for two weeks sell off her present stock of Winter goods, consisting of bonnets, caps, cloth, silk, and velvet mantles, babies' cashmere cloaks, short frocks, and long robes, stays, ladies' morning wrappers, children's dresses, pinafores, flowers, &c., &c., at greatly reduced rates, commencing THIS DAY, September 2nd. Wanted, a Milliner and Dressmaker.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, 195, George-street. WILLIAM PRICE, Importer of French and British goods.

WHITE FRENCH FEATHERS!!! White French Feathers!!!—One case just opened, at La Ville de Paris.